THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,730—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 33-12 per doz. bottle.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

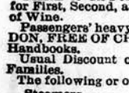
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "DAGO."

HOLDERS of BILLS of LADING for Cargo shipped at ANTWERP per s. s. "DAGO" are informed that the Goods are due in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's s. s. "BRINDISI," expected to arrive 27th September.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,272 tons, on or about 28th September, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.
UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.
Per tin Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.
COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.
THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.
Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROYAL MAIL CARTS,
OR
CHILDREN'S GO-CARTS,
LIGHT, STRONG, AND SAFE.
THE bodies are of varnished white wood with Iron Fantom wheels, with rubber tyres. They are fitted with adjustable backs to accommodate two children, and may be drawn either by hand or by a goat.
Price Rs. 20 each.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,
A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.
THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.
Per Phial, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.
A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.
PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8	0 each.
Brass Plates for do.	... ,, 1	12 ,,
Mouthpieces and Whistles	... ,, 4	0 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	8 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	0 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.
D-B B-L C-F Gun, 12-bore, double-Grip action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 130, cash.
Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish, Price Rs. 158, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.
D-B C-F Gun, 12-bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.
Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 235.
Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 47-8 and 52-8.
GIBBS and PITT'S new Pattern Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F 12-bore, in Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 325, cash.
ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic, Safety Bolting, Left Choke, &c., 12 bore, in case with fittings complete. Rs. 550, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES,
FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel	Rs. 34 0
Double Barrel	,, 52 8

Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.
Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 30, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 44, cash.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.
Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 40, cash.
Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Plated, Rs. 44, cash.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Blued, Rs. 47.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 52-8.
Ditto ditto ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 50.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.
D-B B-L C-F Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c. Price Rs. 315 cash.
Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Rs. 315.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price, Rs. 88, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.
Single Barrel, Breech-loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 89, cash.
Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action Rs. 110, cash.
Saloon Rifles, to take No. 3 Bulleted Breech Caps, Rs. 38.
Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto, 12 shot, Rs. 100.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.
New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 100, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto ditto ·476 Blued, Rs. 105.
Ditto ditto ·476 Plated, Rs. 110.
Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, for Revolvers, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 19-8, each.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY PERSONALLY, OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS CO., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

ORANGE PEKOE, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Garden Mixture, Family Mixture, Pekoe Fannings, Pure and Unadulterated "Sirocco," Dried Darjeeling Tea, Rich, Fragrant, and Mellow, direct from the Garden. Re. 1-4, 1, As. 14, 14, 10, and 10 per lb. respectively.

APRICOTS in SYRUP and PEACHES in JUICE by Cross and Blackwell, Re. 1 per tin.
Fresh Daily Ground Best MOKHA and CEYLON COFFEE, Re. 1 per lb.
OILMANSTORES and PRESERVED PROVISIONS by Cross and Blackwell.

HAMS, BACON, AND CHEESE.
TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND SOLE AGENTS
FOR DARJEELING TEAS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.
BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8 8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	...Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3 12
Navy Cotton	,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs. a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather	... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating	... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests	... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

INDIAN SQUARE.
THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co., ,,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "EBRO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1889.

BARODA COLLEGE.

WANTED in November a GRADUATE as LECTURER in History and Political Economy. For terms, &c., apply

HEAD CLERK, Baroda College.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the GUZERAT COLLEGE, Ahmedabad, which was to be held on the 1st October, as per notice dated the 9th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 8th October, at 5 p.m.

H. E. M. JAMES, Collector and President, Guzarat College Board.

Ahmedabad, 23rd September, 1889.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

No. 6.—24" by 18" by 18" outside. 17" by 11" by 11" inside. One Drawer and Shelf, Rs. 249.

No. 10.—26" by 20" by 20" outside. 19" by 13" by 13" inside. One Drawer and Shelf, Rs. 293.

No. 15—28" by 22" by 21" outside. 21" by 15" by 14" inside. One Drawer and Shelf, Rs. 338.

No. 20.—31" by 24" by 22" outside. 23" by 16" by 14" inside. Two Drawers and Shelf, Rs. 425.

No. 41.—33" by 29" by 21" outside. 25" by 21" by 13" inside. Two Drawers, Partition, and Shelf, fitted with two Folding Doors and two Distinct Locks, Rs. 650.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October 1889, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of electing new members and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee, JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 24th Sept. 1889.

MATHERAN.

THE following HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season:—

Bella Vista.	Stearn's House.
Sea View.	Pinto Lodge.
Walker's Bungalow.	Fernwood.
Wilderness.	Bombay View.
Castle Hill.	Keepsake.
Caprera.	Arnold Lodge.
Cairnamorne.	Barr Cottage.
Chowk Hall.	The Bijou.
Byramjee Hall.	The Hermitage.

For plans of the Houses and other particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 26th September, instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th instant on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board, ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦. *i. e.* THACKERSEE MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, September 21, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June 1889, at the rate of Rs. (70) Seventy per share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register Books of the Company on the 19th instant.

By order of the Board, MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents, The Morarjee Gouldas S. & W. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 24th September, 1889.

UNSURPASSABLE FIRM FOR EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO. beg most respectfully to inform the READING PUBLIC that owing to the constantly increasing number of Subscribers on their Roll, they are able to always have on hand NUMBERLESS Spare Copies of all SELECT NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY. They are happy in taking this opportunity to sincerely thank their NUMEROUS SUBSCRIBERS, here as well as Up-country, for their VALUED PATRONAGE. It hardly needs mention that ever since their Establishment in 1864 they have been enjoying UNIMPEACHABLE REPUTATION, and the INCREASING Patronage sufficiently speaks for their RELIABILITY, also for the REGULARITY and PROMPTNESS with which they attend ALL ORDERS, SMALL or LARGE.

Out of Numerous Testimonials they have been receiving every day one may be given as under:—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 33, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sirjee's house, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the statement of audited accounts and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1889.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring by rotation, or to abolish his place.
3. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

By order, ખતાઉ જીવનદાસની કું૦. *i. e.* KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Secretaries, Teasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors, J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DRESSING BAGS, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Blotters, Scrap Albums, Photo Albums, Music Rolls, Hand Bags, &c., &c., in Leather. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET at Panchgani "FOUR FIRS." Sitting, Dining, two Bed, two Dressing, two Bath Rooms, Pantry, &c. Furnished.—Apply E. S. BURGESS.

WANTED a SALESMAN for a Retail Shop, East Indian or Portuguese preferred. Apply to B. and Co., care of this office.

NATIVE TUNES.—WANTED to PURCHASE Written or Printed Notes of Native Tunes. Names and price to No.—, care of this office.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W." care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHAW MANECKJEE DAVER, No. 42, Hornby Road, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET from 1st October to 31st December the furnished BUNGALOW "UNDERWOOD," Matheran. For terms apply to "M," care of this paper.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will REOPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. MEETINGS allowed between 10th Sep. and 31st Dec. 1889. Further reduction of fees throughout. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,300 and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON,

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN ad-interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per share, and will be payable on or after the 24th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 14th instant.

By order of the Board, H. CHALMERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TEAKWOOD BOARDS, viz:—

50 tons 3" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.
50 tons 2" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and superscribed:—"Tender for Teakwood Boards" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper,

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th August 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and of the IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 21st day of October 1889 to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any), to Messrs. A. MAHLER, SHAPOORJEE BURJORJEE BHAROCHA, and I. ALCOCK, the Liquidators of the said Company, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, or at No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, the office of the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated Bombay, this 19th day of September 1889.

NANU & HORMUSJEE, Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidators.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889.

To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Vijohucandas Atmaram and Goverdhundas Sewram as Directors.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1889.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from THURSDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889 (both days inclusive).

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND STATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE special attention of Merchants and others is called to the very considerable reduction which will be brought into force on and after the First of October next in the rates for conveyance of Goods booked through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK, Traffic Manager, S. M. Railway. HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the Second of September 1889.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, 7th September 1889

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Mya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Baboo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his tenants or mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attornies for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... ..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON. BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and TWest End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., rafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS „	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poessnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants posse ssing Second Engineer's certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. A pply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt., For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division

Bombay, 18th September 1889.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY for the above CELEBRATED CIGARS.

PRICES.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1 ...	4 0
Do. „ 2 ...	3 12
Do. „ 3 ...	3 8
Do. 6 inches long...	5 4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates and again in the most humid they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.

Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25, or on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT, J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY, 201, Mount Road, MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I., AND TO H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1; Interleaved, Rs. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application TO PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne	qts.	Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do.	pints	Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoecheg Graz. Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts		Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co. Madeira Choice Reserve	quarts	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „		Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „		Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 29 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 23 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 23 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ..
Medoc	„ 10 8	„ ..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ..
Chateau Lecville	„ 19 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ..
Chateau La Rose	„ 23 0	„ ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ ..
Margaux Medoc	„ 19 0	„ ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	qts. Rs. 15 0	„ ..
Margaux	„ „ 20 0	„ ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0

From Jos. DIATZL, BUDAPEST.

Carlovitz	qts. 13 0	..
„	„ 13 0	..
Szamordin	„ 21 0	..
Ofner	„ 21 0	..

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Laroso	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	.. ..
P Scithean and Fils Brandy	„ 20 0	.. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	.. ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	„ 28 0	.. ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 0	.. ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	.. ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	.. ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	.. ..
Thistle Blend Whisky *	„ 24 8	....
„	„ 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKERS.

First-class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Finest)	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	„ 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 31

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	950
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	993
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,080	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	..	230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	2,500	500	Rs. 80	500xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	203½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	465
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	545
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	100
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	6 0
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	100		250		250ni.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCK Ashdowa	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	110
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	88½
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..	..	3.0
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	208	175	Rs 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	700	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	630xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ltd.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour & Mcdy & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1308
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	390
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	10	Rs. 3	90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,0	1,0	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	12	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 25	545
Bombay Cotton Mfg	00	50	0	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,0	1,0	Rs. 2	710
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	2	20	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	5	50	Rs. 50	1,200
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	990
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	75	75	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	846	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,30	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	440
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs.	980
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½		50	Rs.	690xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,0	Rs. 3	525
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1	1,00	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,0	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	50	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,0	0Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	0Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	5	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	5	.		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	1,20
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	600xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	920
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,000	0	100	Rs. 50	119
Madras United S.	5000		1,000	Rs.100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	1225
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,30	1,000	Rs. 50	1120
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,0	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	380
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	1,080
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,125
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,80
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	750xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-13-6
Carolas	,, 245
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 285
Bar Silver, 17½ bo tarnessa	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Loobay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Pekin do.	,, 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds	96[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4¾d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175[illegible]
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99[illegible]
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99[illegible]
hina	60 Do. do.	224½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd September, 1889.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	86·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind	WNW. E, W, NW, WNW. ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	306
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	2·17
,, ,, year	63·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Sept. From midnight to midnight.	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p. m.
Sports, St. Mary's College.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Europa sailed yesterday for Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Munroe entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Europa and Busheer left the dock to-day.

FAIR.—The annual Dusra Fair will commence at the Mahaluxmee Temple to-morrow.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, COLABA.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation in this church to-morrow evening at 6 p.m.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. E. H. Peck, an engine-driver residing at Parel Road, reports the theft of a silver open-faced watch, valued at Rs. 35, from his drawing-room table on Monday last.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahomed Ally Ebrahimjee, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, reports having dropped three currency notes for Rs. 50 each somewhere about the Fort on Monday last.

DINNER TO THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.—The Elphinstone Club, it is said, intends to give a dinner in a few days to the Parsee cricket team, who gained a victory over the Gymkhana in the last match.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Vulleebhoy Oomersey, residing at Broach Street, reports that his brother stole from him Rs. 623 in currency notes and cash on Monday last. The accused has, it is alleged, absconded, and no trace has as yet been got of him.

MISSING FROM A COOK-ROOM.—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Gura, a cook in the employ of Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Davur, residing at Khetwady 12th Street, reports the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 12, from the cook-house in his master's premises on Monday last.

A "CONVALESCENT HOME" FOR POOR PARSEES.—Arrangements are under consideration for opening at Lanowlee a small "Convalescent Home" for poor Parsees, for the purposes of which a plot of ground of 9,500 square yards is expected to be got as a gift.

CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—The two buildings being erected for residences for poor Parsees near the Falkland Road level crossing are nearly completed, and will be opened for use in a short time. Including the value of the land, the cost of the buildings will be about Rs. 23,000.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read :—"Ancient flint remains found in the Kolaba Collectorate, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Bo.C.S."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY.—The President of the Parel Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the fund of the Parel Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Through Mr. J. Twiss, foreman, Boiler-Makers, G. I.P. Works, Parel, Rs. 21 ; through Mr. J. Duffy, Carriage Department, G. I. P. Works, Parel, Rs. 3-0-9.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.—A man appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and stated that his brother had gone to Lucknow and that another Hindoostani had followed him up with the intention of killing him. He therefore applied for a warrant to be issued against this person. The Magistrate said he could do nothing in the matter, and advised the applicant to write to the authorities at Lucknow about the matter.

A NEW MOHAMEDAN BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—The Anjumani-Arbabi-Safa, of Bombay, propose to convene a public meeting of the leading members of all sections of the Mohamedan community on Sunday next at the residence of Aga Abdool Husein Shirazi to receive Mr. Mir Sirfaraz Ali, Barrister-at-Law, who, having completed his studies in England, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, the 19th inst., and to present him with an address prepared by the above association.

WEATHER AT MARMAGAO.—After a break of nearly 20 days there has been a copious fall of rain, which was badly wanted for the crops. The barometer is much below normal, the readings being 29·800, giving occasional squalls. Several pattimars have entered the port on account of stress of weather. It is probable that the rains will continue. The sky continues overcast. The rainfall up to date is about 89 inches, and the total rainfall last year was 91 in. 88 cts.

THE BISHOPS OF COCHIN AND DAMAUN IN BOMBAY.—Their Lordships the Bishops of Cochin and Damaun returned to Bombay on Monday from their visit to Damaun, where they received a hearty welcome and enthusiastic demonstrations from the Catholic people. On Tuesday morning the two Bishops visited the Church of Cavel, accompanied by Rev. Everest. The Bishop of Cochin said a low Mass, and gave benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. They then returned to Colaba. The date of the departure of the Bishop of Cochin is not yet fixed.

THE DR. HENRY COOK MEMORIAL FUND.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of Dr. Henry Cook Memorial Fund, Drs. Cawasji Hormusji and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman handed over to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a Government promissory loan for Rs. 1,000, the interest only to be used in giving an annual prize on some scientific subject in Dr. Cook's name. Rs. 1,000 were spent in ordering out a portrait, which has been placed in the Library of the Grant Medical College.

A LUCKY FIND.—Constable Gray placed a man named Succaram Mahdoo before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of stealing a piece of long-cloth belonging to Carrington and Co. It appears that the accused acted as a substitute for his brother, who was employed in the firm, when he stole the cloth. Information was given to the police, who on searching the house found a quantity of Government snider ammunition in a box. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of the cloth and ordered the ammunition to be confiscated.

THE NATIVE MAGIC CASE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Stanford brought up on remand and charged Chimajee Mahadoo, the alleged sorcerer, before Mr. Hamilton with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property in respect of Rs. 100 in currency notes, the property of Gunnoo Wittoojee, a havildar of H. M.'s Bombay 4th Rifler, stationed at this city, knowing the said property was stolen. A few other witnesses were examined in support of the facts of the case, which have already appeared in these columns, after which his Worship convicted Chimajee Mahadoo, the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TABOOT PROCESSIONIST KILLED IN A FIGHT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Nishan-derpada Street respecting the death of Joomakhan Dostmahomed, aged 35 years, a dealer in boots and shoes. Decesed was one of a taboot procession which, passing along Hoosria Street about eleven o'clock at night, marched into another procession. A fight occurred between the members of the two processions. In the melee a kerosine lamp was thrown upon deceased, setting fire to his clothes. He was severely burned on the neck and all around the left side and arm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, whence he was removed home about four days ago. But he never recovered from his injuries and died on Monday at midnight. The verdict was that the death of Joomakhan Dostmahomed was caused by burns which he had received by his clothes taking fire by a lamp falling on him during a fight in which he was present as a spectator.

A PARSEE'S SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Cooper, a Parsee of Bombay, who travelled to England to compete in the Board of Trade Examinations for a first-class Imperial Certificate as an engineer, safely arrived in Sunderland to prepare for his studies, placed himself under the personal tuition of Mr. Cuthbert S. Metcalfe, Principal Tutor of Hendon Institute, Sunderland. He entered energetically into his studies, including mechanical drawing, which is so much demanded in the Government Examinations for Imperial Certificate. After a careful training Mr. Cooper appeared for examination, and thoroughly convinced the examiner of his proficiency in all grades and was informed that he had answered all his papers with good ability and a first-class certificate would be issued to him. This is only the second instance of a Parsee gaining the above distinction, and is quite a credit to Mr. Cooper. He has also been elected a Member of the Institute of Engineers and Ship-builders at the last Government Examination for Steam and Steam Engine, Applied Mechanics, and Mechanical Drawing.

PROPOSED NEW PORTUGUESE CHAPEL.—A meeting was held on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. A. J. Pereira, Traffic Inspector, W. I. P. R., by the employes and residents, to select a suitable site for the erection of a R. C. chapel as near to the harbour as possible, the want of which has long been felt, and which will be of great advantage to the officers and crews of the R. I. S. N. Co. and passengers embarking and landing by Shepherd's coasting steamers. At present they have to walk a distance of 2½ miles to Vasco Da Gama to attend divine service on Sundays. Mr. A. J. Pereira, who presided, opened the meeting, explaining the object of the undertaking. It was finally settled that a subscription should be got up. Mr. J. B. Pinto was appointed secretary and Mr. A. F. D'Lima treasurer. Some of the leading residents present expressed their willingness to contribute liberally for such a laudable end. It was also proposed that the Agent of the Company be appealed to for a suitable spot and aid, also the Portuguese Government for their support. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—Lady Sakarbai Dinsha Petit, Mrs. Cowasjee Dinsha Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinsha Petit, and family, in all about 12 ladies and some young gentlemen of the Petit family, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel on Monday evening last. Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary, B. S. P. C. A., took the party to the dissection room, dog ward, horse and cattle wards, with the condition and cleanliness of which they were much pleased. They then passed by the Forge, the Chemical Laboratory, and visited the Veterinary College, where they inspected with interest the Museum of the College. The ladies and gentlemen greatly admired the elaborate carving and elegant structure of the Allbless Fountain with its four troughs erected in the compound of the hospital in memory of the late Mr. Eduljee Furdonjee Allbless by his father. Lady Sakarbai's attention was particularly drawn by the Secretary to the crowded state of the two horse wards in the hospital, where the construction of an additional horse ward is considered necessary. The party left the hospital at 6-15 p.m.

JEWISH MARRIAGE.—The principal members of the Jewish community of Bombay were invited to witness the wedding of Mr. Silas Benjamin with Miss Rachel Abraham at Braganza Hall, Byculla, on Monday evening. The bungalow, the property of Mr. Jacob David Sassoon, and the present residence of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, was most beautifully decorated, the compound having been lighted with innumerable lamps, and the Hall tastefully ornamented with banners and flags, and otherwise made to look like a palace. The bride having arrived soon after six o'clock, the ceremony commenced by the high priest of the Jews saying prayers and offering blessings on the contracting parties. The ceremony being over, a glass is broken as a token of the destruction of Jerusalem, and as a reminder that there is no unmixed happiness in this world, and that in the midst of life we are in death. The bride and bridegroom and their parents having been congratulated on the happy event that had just been solemnized, the marriage contract was signed, and the whole assembly were led to the refreshment-rooms, which were amply supplied with the dainties of the season and cakes and wines of all kinds. Later on the company, numbering nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen, sat down to dinner. Brilliant fire-works were afterwards displayed, a band of musicians played at short intervals, and the guests having spent a pleasant evening, dispersed a little before midnight.

SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

THE following are the highest scores made in the competitions shot off up to the 22nd instant :—

Match I.—For (*a*) commissioned officers ; (*b*) non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army ; and (*c*) non-commissioned officers and men—being efficient—of the Volunteer Forces. Conditions : Seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. H. P. S. 105.

(*a*) 200 yards. Points.
Capt. Hayden, 2nd P. V. R. 32
Lieutenant Dill, Wilts Regiment ... 30
Lieutenant Strachan, Wilts Regiment ... 29
500 yards.
Lieut.-Col Chamberlain, Staff ... 31
(*b*) 200 yards.
Sergt MacGuskin, Rl Scots Fusiliers ... 33
Sergt-Major Pepper, Wilts Regiment ... 31
Private Rickett, Wilts Regiment ... 31
Color-Sergeant Light, Wilts Regiment ... 31
500 yards.
Sergt Robinson, Rl Welsh Fusiliers ... 34
Private Pouting, Wilts Regiment ... 33
Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment ... 30
Lance-Corporal Sampson ... 30
600 yards.
Sergeant MacGuskin, Rl Scots Fusiliers ... 32
(*c*) 200 yards.
Vol Prince, C V R ... 33
Sergt Law, C V R ... 30
Vol Kennedy, 2nd P V R ... 30
500 yards.
Color.-Sergt. Aubrey, 2nd P. V. R. ... 32
600 yards.
Vol. Morris, 2nd P. V. R. ... 31
Corpl. Nyss, C. V. R. ... 30

Match II.—900 yards : seven shots. H. P. S. 35
Sergt. Griffin, Wilts Regt. ... 32

Match III.—500 yards : seven shots. H. P. S. 35
Sergt. Robinson, Rl. Welsh Fusiliers ... 34

Match IV.—800 yards : seven shots. H. P. S. 35
Lieut Dill, Wilts. Regt. ... 34
Lieut. Strachan. Wilts. Regiment ... 32

Match V.—700 yards : seven shots. H. P. S. 35.
Capt. Hayden, 2nd P. V. R. ... 34
Pte. Harding, Wilts. Regt. ... 32
Sergt.-Mjor Pepper, Wilts. Regiment ... 32

Match VI.—200 and 500 yards : seven shots at each, standing at former range and any military position at latter. H. P. S. 70.
200 yards. Points.
Sergt.-Major Pepper Wilts. Regt. ... 30
500 yards.
Private Pouting, Wilts. Regiment ... 32
Lieut. Gordon, 2nd P. V. R. ... 28

Match IX.—200 yards : seven shots. H. P. S. 35.
Lance-Corporal Viney, Wilts Regiment ... 32
Color-Sergeant Mason, Rl Scots Fusiliers ... 31

Match X—700 yards : seven shots H P S 35
Private Hales, Rl Scot Fusiliers ... 33
Captain Sir R Colleton ... 32

Match XI—150 yards at a disappearing target. Seven rounds, five seconds allowed for each H P S 28.
Points.
Pte Pouting, Wilts Regiment ... 26

Match XIII—Revolver Contest. (*a*) Six shots at a fixed target at 30 yards. H P S 30. ( ) Six shots at a moving target at 30 yards, H P S 30.
(*a*) Contest. Points.
Capt Pink, 2nd Queen's ... 28
Rev Mr Griffiths ... 27
(*b*) Contest.
Capt Buckland, 15th Bengal Infantry ... 22
Capt Pink ... 20
Lieut Pollen, Wilts Regiment ... 18

Match XV.—"The Diana" 75 yards : seven shots H P S 35.
Points.
Miss Roberts ... 34
Mrs Nicholson ... 34
Mrs Becher ... 33

THE public opinion of France, constant only in variation, is reported at the present moment to be adverse to the Refugee Pretender. He ought not to have run away from his adversaries (so his adversaries say) ; but it is quite clear that if he had stayed at home to face the Senate, he would by this time be imprisoned in a fortress or relegated to a penal colony. But will he return, and by his return quash the verdict which was given in his absence, and which only holds good until he claims to be tried in person ? That is a question which he prudently declines to answer. He does not intend to give any warning to his adversaries ; and if he does return, it must be suddenly, or he will be clapped into prison before he can make his *provocatio ad populum*. Meantime the Government is doing its best to put the screw upon the local mayors whom it has so recently entertained. In "a confidential circular" (which has, of course, become public property) they are instructed to act in concert with the authorities by tearing down placards, confiscating circulars, and seizing voting-papers which may be used in the interests of General Boulanger's partisans. The Government, resting on the verdict of the High Court of Justice, are technically in the right, and evidently do not intend to stick at a trifle. So was the Senate in the right until Cæsar crossed the Rubicon. But will the modern Cæsar cross the Channel ?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer was cleared yesterday for Marmagao, &c., with a general cargo. She has six passengers on deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and one second class passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mrs. Fleming, cabin passenger, and 521 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1435	Wilson	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Ebro	1591	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Henzada	1340	Avern	D	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Britannia	1991	Mitchell	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2432	Paradi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Maiwa	1691	Brown	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
,, Busheer	539	Simpson	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2226	Jones	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Karazola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, Sept. 21.
	Nerbudda (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Europa (s)	Jones	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, for London via Kurrachee.
,, Karagola, for Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, Simpson, for Marmagao, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Carthage s—3 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Europa s—250 boxes tinplates, T Abdoolally ; 50 boxes soap, S Rahimbhoy.
FROM GLASGOW.
Europa s—51 cases whisky and 10 cases ginger wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—10 cases green colour, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.
Peshawar s—2 cases stationery, Allybhoy Esmaljee ; 101 boxes candles, Sooltanally Heptoola ; 1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra ; 4 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s,—500 barrels cement, Volkart Bros ; 5 cases provisions and 155 cases champagne, Treacher and Co ; 35 cases vermouth, M. Bicajee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Singapore s,—400 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee ; 90 cases brandy, and 3 hogshead claret, Treacher and Co.
FROM GENOA.
R Rubattino s,—6 cases envelopes, The National Bank of India.
Singapore s,—3,000 slabs marble, F Muraglio and Co ; 1,000 slab marble F Eduljee Burjorjee and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s,—6 packages medicine, H Moolji ; 5 packages glassware, C Ameer ; 7 bales writing paper, A K Tyebally ; 25 cases pot paper, H Jewabhoy ; 15 cases foolscap paper, J Dossa.
FROM ANTWERP.
Peshawar s,—100 boxes candles, Choonilal Bhoylall.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—5 bales linen, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 84 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales wool, B Boga ; 60 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 120 cwts cloves, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 225 bales coir yarn, D Dewchand ; 20 cwts deer horns, Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana ; 20 bales gunny rags, E D Sassoon and Co ; 37 bales wood, E Sewjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co : 1 bale carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 59 bales cotton, G Vulubdas.
Britannia s—51 bales cotton, M Canjee ; 10,000 dholls coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 1,800 dholls coir yarn, R Ameerchand.
FOR LONDON.
Oriental s,—375 bales cotton, and 2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 230 cwts clove stems, Ewart Latham and Co ; 190 bales cotton,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 noon Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Crawford Market, by order of Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. C. N. Patel and Co., insolvents, a large stock of oilmanstores and provisions, consisting of American, English and best Continental stores (all fresh arrivals), soap, best English and French perfumery, wines, biscuits, confectionery, jams and jellies asparagus, vegetables, pickles, sauces, vinegar, cheese, ham, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and

On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoobhoy—
H B & Co—2 cases padlocks
On account of Hajee Abdoo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. & S, 1-2—2 cases tin lamps.
On account and risk of Mahomed Ally Essoobhoy—
H. H. S, M, 1-2—2 cases gold stones.
On account and risk of Hormasjee Cursetji and Sons—
H. B. and Co.—6501-1—2 cases assorted toys.
H. B. and Co. 6651-2—2 cases assorted toys.
On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoobhoy—
H. C. and S, 6678—2 cases spirit lamps.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Peuit's office and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., on account of the concerned, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of oil-paintings and lowgraps of various sizes, flower pots, aperynes, child's perambulator, presentation cups and saucers, toilet sets, brass lamps and candle sticks, clocks, dessert sets, bentwood chairs, couches, child's double rockers, iron bed-teads, child's cots, &c, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of couches hairs, camphorweed chests of drawers, canvas cots, Brussels carpets, almyras, chandeliers, argand lamps, complete sets of drawing, dining, and bed room furtuiture, &c, &c,

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee.—

1 diamond and emerald necklace.
By order of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and on account and risk of Pestonjee Framjee Coonawalla.—
1 lady's gold double-faced watch by James McCabe.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
strong bay Arab galloway, quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, near the Grant Road Bridge, and next to Nawab's Bunzalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., at Tank Bunder, the valuable property of JAMES MUNRO, Esq., consisting of rich and handsome french-polished teak and satinwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to owner's own design and under his own superintendence, Japanese cabinets and screens, oil paintings and water colors, dor curtains with rods, handsome China, Japanese, Satsuma and Daiton vases, bronze vases and ornaments, and an aviary with birds on stand, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

AT 3 P.M.

1 new double-seated circular front brougham.
1 office-shigram.
1 fine wagonette for one horse or pair.
1 bay Arab horse.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

100 tons superior first-class teak squares
100 " " Indian first-class teak squares
100 " " second-class teak squares

in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 25, Berkley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one cottage piano by August Dassel in splendid condition, one table sewing machine in good order by Singer & Co., table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, pictures, China flower vases, fishbowl with fish, jail-made matting, &c, the property of Mr. JOHN A. LONG.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms (first floor), on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. J. G. SMITH, Superintendent of Police, consisting of card tables, hatstands, camp cots, easy chairs, chests of drawers, reclining couch, washhand table, teapoys, drawing-room chairs, side table, bookstands, armchairs, wardrobe, meat-safe, plated ware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wearing apparel, Madras and Brussels carpets and rugs, sword with scabbard and belt, trunks, portmanteaux, revolver in case, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of old iron and steel leather cuttings, tool chests, dumb bells, sling wagons, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at French Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome french-polished rich open-carved blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., very handsome pier tables with large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a very large size musical box with spare barrels (very little used), a large size fifteen days' tower clock, an English-made handsome fifteen days' clock by French, a large size hand organ, glass fish aquarium with gold fishes on stand, rich table ornaments, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, handsome marble and parian figures with domes, a large size bird cage, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of DINSHAW D. DAVAR, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VERY HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 handsome grey gelding 15 hands, 5 years old, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.
1 handsome grey mare, 15-1½, 5 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.
1 handsome grey gelding, 15-2, 6 years, broken in single and double harness, as also in saddle.

The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, any day before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned machinery, viz.:—

1 manual fire-engine (portable), another manual fire-engine in copper tank and fly-wheel on stand, gun metal, treble bucket-ship pump, 6 railway lorries, 8-feet pully, platform weighing machine, 3 fifteen ton hydraulic jacks, 4 screw jacks, bear punch, 2 small engines, one box of Whitworth's taps and dice, 8 inches double-barrel force and lift pump, double blast circular smith's bellow, 7 drinking fountains, Macfarlain's patent rotatory pump, 5 single pillar winches leather rolling press, &c.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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Annas 2. Post free.

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☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 cases milk powder
2 " watch guards of various patterns
1 case indiarubber tooth-combs
2 cases perfumery by the Royal Perfumery Company
2 " flannel
1 case cotton colored tweed
2 bales colored woollen cloth
4 " grey shirtings
2 " grey mulls.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—
1 box (contents unknown Munmar) invoice No. 91 of 9-3-89, consigned to A. M. Sangle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October 1889, at 3 p.m—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring 12,015 square yards, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, tanks engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co,

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

SALE of very valuable landed property at Hornby Row, Fort, next to Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, first Baronets' House, one of the best parts in the city.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee Shroff, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of of mortgage, dated 3rd day of July 1886, the property mentioned below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate in Hornby Row, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 603 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collectors of Assessment under ward No. 2341 and street Nos. 39,41,43, Rashunath Dadjee Street No. 2, Police Court Lane, and bounded on or towards the east and north by the house of Bai Pirozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Baronet, and wife of Mr. Shapoorjee Dhunjibhoy, Esq., on the west by the said Hornby Row, and on the south by the Borah Masjid Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1889, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, Frere Bunder (Gorupdeo) by order of Mr. Peerbhoy Damjee, the mortgagee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 2nd February 1887, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Manockjee Mombutteewalla, deceased, the following:—

All that pucka built building with its godown, standing on the Frere Land Bunder, on the eastern side of Gorupdeo road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the collector of assessment under ward No. 3039, and street No. 49 and used as a bone-crushing mill and factory, together with all plant, engine, machinery, utensils, and implements erected or standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24.

CONSOLS were still unaltered yesterday in London, at 97; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107½. An advance of 1-32d. in Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter, at 42 9-16d. per oz.; but Rupee securities were ⅛ per cent. lower for Fours and ¼ higher in 4½ per cents., at £66⅜ and £69⅜, respectively. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 86½; Exchange in London was unaltered at francs 25·26.

The Linseed market was firm at an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive via the Canal and 3d. by the Cape route. Bombay seed to arrive was unchanged at 44s. 3d. per quarter; and Liverpool quotations show no alteration. The week's Imports of Linseed were 15,000 quarters against 1,000 quarters imported during the preceding week. Rapeseed was dull, but Friday's quotations are repeated both for Calcutta Brown and Cawnpore Yellow. The tone of the Wheat market had become firm and Club No. 2 advanced 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes, the spot price for Soft White in Liverpool being unchanged in both qualities.

Business in Liverpool continues on the same limited scale, yesterday's sales having aggregated but 6,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, the tone at closing having been steady. The price of Mid-American remained at 6¾d. per lb., and all other quotations, both spot and arrival, come unchanged. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm with a moderate enquiry.

In New York there was a decline of 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands at 11 3-16 cents; and October Futures were 4 points lower, at 10·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 38,000 bales, which compare as undernoted with the figures for the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	38,000	25,000	50,000
Two days' do	66,000	44,000	84,000
Since 1st September	347,000	219,000	493,000

There has been some return of enquiry from exporters for contracts in new Cotton to-day, and several lines have been booked in "Fully Good" Bengals, for December-January delivery, at Rs. 186-8; in "Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 209; and in Ginned Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 221½. Some bargains between dealers are also reported in "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 233 per candy. Nothing of importance in the way of purchases of ready stuff has transpired, and the tone of the market has been quiet, with prices unchanged all round.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been done in this market to-day, but the feeling has been strong in presence of limited supplies and the firmer feeling on the other side. Prices may be said to have a hardening tendency, but there was no quotable change in any kind at closing.

SEEDS continue steady at previous rates for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, but demand for export has not been brisk, and purchases have been upon a comparatively small scale:—

The Receipts of Produce on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	511	bales.
Wheat	7,463	cwt.
Linseed	3,278	"
Rapeseed	3,647	"
Ground-nuts	980	"
Castor-seed	3,328	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady at previous rates, with perhaps little more inquiry for tonnage. It is reported that two steamers have been fixed to load at Kurrachee in November at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE after opening with a firm feeling has remained steady all day. For a short time 1s 4⅜d. was available for Bank Telegraphic for transfer from the middle of October, but this was soon lost, and 1s. 4 11-32d. became the rate both ready and forward. A few 3 months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 19-32d. for forward delivery, and some private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-32d; but beyond this little has been done in private Paper. Credits were quoted at closing at 1s. 4 19-32d. to March, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April-May delivery, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·75.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady throughout the day at last evening's closing rates of 98 9-16 for Fours for cash, 98½ for the next account, and 98 7-16 for the October settlement, with a good deal doing for this month but little on the other lines. The quotation for 4½ per cents has been put down to 102¼, but it is almost nominal.

SHARES.—Press and Miscellaneous shares are quiet and unchanged. Spinning scrip has still a declining tendency, and our quotations generally are lower than those of last evening. Silk Mill shares, however, are Rs. 50 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 950; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 990 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 23.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay via Kurrachee on Tuesday, 24th, at 6 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Oceanien left Aden for Europe on Sunday, 22nd, at 4 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Ava left Aden for Zanzibar on Monday, 23rd, at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4½

The Manchester Market has been firm, moderate enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
per cent. French Rentes	86¼
per cent. Rupee paper	66⅛
½ per cent. "	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	7	35	...	42
Suez	24	6	36	1	20

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 24th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	4
" Madras	...	34	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.—The barometric changes are large and rather important. The barometer has fallen rapidly in Burma and briskly in Bengal, and the tendency is shown to the formation of a low pressure area in Burma and the north-east of the Bay. The barometer has risen briskly in the Panjab and Sind. The gradients are much less steep, and light irregular winds prevail over nearly the whole of Northern India. Winds are much feebler at the head of the Bay, but are unchanged at Colombo. Showers fell yesterday in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Behar, and there were dust-storms in Upper India. Sibsagar received two inches of rain and Tavoy, Rangoon, Cuttack, Gorukhpur, and Ludhiana one inch. There was fairly general rain in Madras and the west coast districts southwards from Ratnagiri. Calicut reports three inches, Mercara two, Mangalore six, and Ratnagiri, Rajahmundry, Coconada, Masulipatam, and Trichinopoly one inch. Weather now is fine over nearly the whole of Northern India. Madras is at present receiving unusually heavy and general rain from the Arakan sea current.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY,

DEATH.

BILLIMORIA—September 24, at his residence, Baboola Tank Road, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Billimoria, the head karbhari of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., aged 71. The funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

THE communications of the distant province of Assam have for some time past occupied the attention of the Government of India. The interest taken in this most interesting corner of the Empire by the Supreme Government has not alone been due to its being the chief centre of the tea industry. For a long time Assam was believed to offer a solution for the over-population trouble in Behar. Many resolutions have been published on the subject of Assam railways, in which the Behar immigration question was the paramount consideration. Then attention was drawn to Upper Burma, and a glance at the map showed that India had a province already that completely rounded off to the north-east and north the new acquisition. Distant China had been brought nearer, and Assam, in conjunction with the valleys of the Upper Irrawaddy, had at once a frontier policy in embryo, distinct from the periodical quarrels she was well accustomed to with the savage tribes on her immediate frontier. Abors and Mishmies, Nagas and Lushais and Kukis, and a dozen others, more or less distant, who in one way or another, what with raids and punitive expeditions, left our frontier posts pretty well continually on the *qui vive*. Much at the same time it began to be rumoured that, like Upper Burma, Assam was not only a forest that grew fine crops of rice when cleared, but that the hilly fringe of Patkoi common to both contained untold of mineral wealth. Coal and petroleum had long been known to be present in the lower spurs of the Patkoi mountains that line the valley of the Brahmaputra to the south. The abundance of the former in a quality equal to that of the Welsh mines has been found during the past five years. Petroleum remains as a paying industry doubtful, while forest still covers the wild border land to the south towards Burma. The geological formation of this tract, however, renders it both possible and probable that every conceivable mineral may be found there among the high dipping, sharply tilted and broken strata, from coal in the north to rubies in the south. All these matters concern closely the question of communications with Assam. Not alone is it now a matter for the tea planter to get his tea away as expeditiously as a high price rendered necessary and to bring up his coolies and stores. Not alone is it a question how to find new settlements for the overflowing population of British India without sending them across the seas. Tea is very cheap now, and the development of that industry cannot expect to increase very much beyond its present limits. Whether the peasants of dry Behar can live in the midst of the steaming marshes and forests of Assam is becoming every day more than doubtful. The tea planters will not have a cooly from the North-West at any price to work on their estates. Only the black Chota Nagpur aborigine is of any use to them, for he can live and thrive, while the light-coloured Behari dies in his first wet season. But the numbers of Chota Nagpooris willing to go to Assam is limited. The old ideas, therefore, of opening up Assam are undergoing a change as the real objects to be attained become better apparent. While the ideas were governed wholly by the tea agent and the emigration department, rapid and direct communication with Calcutta and Behar were the projects in vogue. Assam has therefore gone on improving the water communication for goods and passengers with the former and has made great progress. Six years ago the journey to Dibrugarh took a fortnight. Not so many years ago it took a month to accomplish the 800 miles by the trading steamers of the India General and the Rivers Steam Navigation Companies. Now a combination of railway and daily mail steamer enables the passenger in a hurry to make the double trip up and back in eleven days. And this time is susceptible of diminution with the same arrangement by perhaps a couple of days. The new journey, however, is not likely to be made shorter for some time to come than that from Dhubri, as it is at present of eight days to Dibrugarh and back. Dibrugarh is the head-quarters of the district furthest up the Brahmaputra. Only the frontier Sudiya is further. Beyond Dibrugarh rapids begin to hamper the navigation of the river, while these improved communications with Calcutta have assisted the tea planter. Government, not forgetting their first idea that the Behari has to go to Assam, pushed on a Railway called the Assam-Behar—a State line that was to join Purneah and eventually the Durbunga Railway and the Bengal and North-Western, cross the Northern Bengal Railway, and extend eastward to Dhubri on the Brahmaputra, the first station in Assam. Endless troubles have hindered the progress of this line, chief among which have been the troublesome nature of the rivers it has to cross—the Koosi, the Teesta, and the Dhala, all of which are subject both to violent and sudden floods and also to wide changes of bed. It is not likely that this railway will ever be finished as originally planned. The extension eastward of the Northern Bengal Railway to Dhubri, over the two last-named rivers, though only 55 miles in length, may cost a million, and even then be constantly liable to breach. It is more likely that Dhubri will be abandoned as the port of Assam, and some place lower down the Brahmaputra substituted that is more easily reached. In the meanwhile the new views regarding the future of Assam that we mentioned above are beginning to gain force. And commercial and political interests both point to the desirability of not only linking its two valleys together north and south, Brahmaputra and Surma, but of finding a seaport that will serve both and which will serve for the new country on the Chindwin and in the North-East corner of Upper Burma and Manipur as well. Such a port is Chittagong; and the first sign that the importance of Chittagong as a harbour for Assam and its neighbours to the south and south-east is appreciated in the scheme for the Assam-Chittagong Railway, that would turn the Upper Assam and Cachar tea trade away southward from Calcutta altogether, and would, moreover, afford a ready outlet for the mineral wealth that the railway would bring down to the sea without having to pass it across the great rivers. Whether this railway can compete with the trade steamers that tow great flats of cargo to and fro through the Sunderbunds and over the Brahmaputra in the Assam and Cachar journey is now the question at issue. On the answer to be given in London depends whether the Assam-Chittagong Railway will be easily accomplished or not. It is something in its favour that it has been initiated by Sir Theodore Hope, and no one knows better than that talented and industrious administrator the nature of the problems that beset the development of Assam. Further off, again, is another project for connecting Chittagong eastward over Hill Tipperah to Mandalay; and further still the drawing of the railway line from Mandalay northward over the Patkoi into North-East Assam. This would complete a rough parallelogram, but its completion is not a matter of very immediate interest. The country is practically all forest and hill. The Assam-Chittagong scheme itself suffers mainly from the belief that railway through communication with the coast is still premature for Assam.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS, one of the most popular and successful latter day writers of fiction, has, according to a Central News telegram, succumbed to a protracted illness at the age of 65 years. Another useful life, all too short, has been brought to an end. Mr. Wilkie Collins' works are known, and the majority of them liked by every reader of fiction, and the extreme sensationalism of some of them is compensated for by their originality and the fact that they were written with more lasting objects in view than the mere idling away of a leisure hour. "Miss or Mrs." and "Man and Wife" did much to reveal the defects of the Scotch Marriage law, the "New Magdalen" with its pathetic *motif* did perhaps more in its dramatised form to bring into existence what is known as the Church and Stage Guild than any other play. "Poor Miss Finch" is one of the best remembered novels on the stalls, and "The Woman in White" among the most popular. The son of William Collins, R. A., the landscape painter, and the nephew of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the front rank of female portrait painters, it is remarkable to remember that on leaving school the future novelist, after spending a couple of years in Italy, should be articled to anything so uncongenial as the tea trade. But exchanging trade for the law, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn; and being called to the Bar, Mr. Collins, after the most approved fashion, decided to work at something else. His father dying about this time, Mr. Collins made his first literary effort in writing a biography of his father, from whose journals and correspondence he made copious selections. This was in 1848, and from this time forward Mr. Collins devoted himself entirely to literature. He published "Antonia; or the Fall of Rome, a romance of the fifth century," in 1850; "Rambles beyond Railways; or Notes in Cornwall, taken afoot," in 1851; "Basil; a story of Modern Life," 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or the Mask and the Mystery; a Christmas Sketch," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 1854. Soon afterwards becoming a contributor to *Household Words*, his "After Dark" was published; this and "The Dead Secret," 1857, being reprints of tales which originally appeared in that periodical. The later productions of his pen are "The Queen of Hearts," 1859; "The Woman in White," 1860; "No Name," 1862, which as well as the preceding novel originally appeared in the columns of *All the Year Round*; "My Miscellanies" was written in 1863. It was "The Woman in White," which brought him fame and gave his works this subsequent popularity. This, "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "The Evil Genius," his latest work, each secured enormous sales. "Armadale," 1866; "The Moonstone," 1868; "Man and Wife," 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "Miss or Mrs.?" and other Stories in Outline, 1873; "The New Magdalen," 1873; "The Law and the Lady," 1875; "Two Destinies," 1876; "The Haunted Hotel," 1878; "The Fallen Leaves," 1879; "A Rogue's Life from his Birth to his Marriage," 1879; and "Art and Science," 1883. Both in England and the United States all the works passed through several editions and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. Mr. Collins was a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Light-house," first played in private at Tavistock House and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. Charles Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation. A dramatic version by Mr. Collins of "The Moonstone" in four acts was brought out at the Olympic Theatre in September 1877. This was the only story Mr. Collins dramatised with his own pen, but others have been adapted for the stage with great success, detracting nothing from the merit of the original work.

FROM time to time we have given news of the disturbed condition of Muscat and of the internal struggles which followed on the death of Seyyid Turki, the Sultan. The story in a connected form is told by Colonel Ross, the Resident, in an official paper. After a reign of seventeen years His Highness became convinced that his long-continued ill-health was due to sorcery practised by Seyyid Sa'eed. The Wazir declared he went about in fear of his life from the Sultan. Dislike and distrust had been brooding in the Sultan's mind, and Sa'eed was dismissed, quitting the neighbourhood in a native boat for the island of Kishm. On hearing of His Highness's illness Colonel Ross proceeded to Muscat in H. M. S. Kingfisher. But His Highness's health improving Colonel Ross returned to Bushire only to learn a few weeks after his return that His Highness was dead. It was feared that serious disturbances would immediately follow, and measures were taken to protect the British population. Sayyid Turki had left three sons, Mahomed, Feysal, and Fahd, all grown up young men and all of an African mother. The eldest was considered to be "somewhat disqualified by appearance, manner, etc., unbecoming a ruler of the Muscat State," and was more or less by his own acquiescence put aside. The second son assumed the government of Muscat apparently with the general consent and approval of the population and tribes of 'Oman. Unfortunately Feysal has commenced his reign under very inauspicious circumstances. Primarily his cousin endeavoured to seize Wali and Awabee, and an expedition which was led by Feysal proved a failure. Almost from the first there was defection in Feysal's army, the Chiefs preferring an attempt to compromise. Lacking the sinews of war, Feysal lost his supporters, and the army now being completely disaffected refused to fight any longer, and Feysal was compelled to make peace." Moreover, since his assumption of power until May of this year, Feysal neglected to appoint a minister "transacting all business personally all through writers of no standing. The death of Sayyid Turki," says Colonel Ross, "is felt to be a misfortune to 'Oman. For although his rule was by no means vigorous, he was well skilled in managing Arabs and usually mild and liberal. His loyalty to the British was indisputable, and three years ago His Highness received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, the British Government at the same time undertaking to afford him active support during his lifetime in case of insurrections and attacks on Muscat." So much cannot be said of his successor, whose formal recognition is still deferred. Risings and rumours of risings have been the order ever since Feysal succeeded to the Sultanate. Affairs must, therefore, be still considered to be unsettled. For until such time as His Highness is formally acknowledged, he is not entitled to rely, as his father relied, on the support and countenance of the British.

THE most important item in the annual report of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf has reference to the opening of the Karun River to navigation. The prospect in itself the Resident declares to be feasible and promising; but observes that its success largely depends on the measures adopted by the Persian Government to improve roads and secure their safety, to remove undue restrictions and allow commerce fair play generally. The arrangement for traffic above the bund of Ahwaz are pronounced unsatisfactory; for the Persian merchants of Shiraz are said to have taken alarm at the inauguration of a new trade route which they consider will injuriously affect their town. Colonel Ross, however, observes that the success of the Karun route

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

At noon to-day the results of the elections showed that the Republican candidates had succeeded in 244 constituencies and the Oppositionists in 159.

Numerous second ballots will be necessary.

M. Ferry has been defeated ; M. Deroulede elected.

The majority of the former Ministers have been re-elected.

The Government newspapers admit that the results are disappointing, but assert that if the majority is but small, it will at least be more compact.

GENERAL BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

General Boulanger has been interviewed on the subject of the elections. The General is still hopeful, and declares that the second ballots will decide the action.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Balfour has denied that there is any intention to endow the Catholic University, which it is proposed to establish in Ireland

MR. GLADSTONE ON BI-METALLISM.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Hawarden, has expressed himself as very strongly opposed to Bimetallism.

The right hon. gentleman denounced Mr. Chaplin's advocacy of bi-metallic currency, declaring that it means increased prices and lower wages.

DEATH OF MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Wilkie Collins died to-day after a protracted illness.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

M. Ferry and M. Goblet have been unseated Four ministers have been re-elected, two required a second ballot. M. Rochefort has been elected, but he requires a second ballot. The Monarchist and Boulangist candidates in Belleville have been beaten.

FRENCH PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

The French Press in discussing the elections agree that it is difficult to give a forecast of the future owing to the number of new men elected. elected. Generally speaking, however, the Moderates have replaced the more Extreme parties.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE FRENCH LECTIONS.

BERLIN, SEPT. 23.

The German Press are rejoiced at the success of the Republicans in the French elections.

THE SITUATION IN TANGIERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

It is reported from Tangiers that the ruffians have fired on a boat which was sent ashore by the Spanish gunboat, and that the gunboat forthwith opened fire, damaging many of the Moorish dwellings.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 23 .

Mr. Wilkie Collins is dead.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Poona Horse Show was opened this morning, and Major Macpherson deserves thanks for pushing, it forward, because, had it not been for him, it is a question if there would have been any show at all. The judges awarded the prizes this morning, and to-morrow evening H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will distribute them after the prize winners have been paraded. The entries have been on the whole very poor, but fancy class entries are larger than last year. In class one, for Arabs suitable as stallions, there was no prize. In class two, for Galloway ponies, any breed suitable as stallions, Veterinary Surgeon Anderson's Simla got the first prize and Captain Horrock's Success second. There were no competitors for English and Colonial mares in foal. In class four, for Chargers, Capt. Corbyn's Connaught was awarded first prize and Major Daniell's Ajmere second. In class five, for Hunters over fourteen hands, two in., Dr. Bull's Corinthian took first prize, Captain Harvey's Kangaroo second, and Dr. Bull's Midas third. Class six was for Hunters under fourteen hands, two in., and in this class Captain Bush's Firemonger was first and Mrs. Salaman's Jack second. Mr. Peyton's Killarney was first in class seven for ponies not over thirteen hands, two in. The other prizes were withheld. In class eight, for Hacks, Captain Fosters' Rex was first and Captain Wray's Lady second. Class nine was for ladies' horses, and here Mrs. Westmacot in carrying off first prize with Logic was successful and Mrs. Bisset's Fancy was awarded second. Class ten was for pairs of horses or ponies in harness. Major Bisset's John Brown and Fashion were first and the Duke of Connaught's Raja and Rani were put in second place. In class eleven for single horses in harness the prize was withheld, as also in class twelve for teams, there being only one entry. Mr. Warden's team got first for tandems (class thirteen) and Captain DeLisle's bay team second. In class fourteen, for single ponies in harness, Captain Horrock's Gamecock got first prize and Mr. Warden's pony second. In breeders' classes, of which there were sixteen, I only send winners in principal classes. In class one, for mares bred in India over 14 hands in foal by Government stallion, the first prize was gained by Manpiari by Ariel (sire), owned by Sadhu Vithu, and the second prize fell to Kesar by Cupid, belonging to Nana Patloji. There were over 28 entries in class sixteen, a special class for best animal in the show. The prize was won by Bhou Sudasheo Mahitab by Peeler, bred in Sirur. The other classes were for mares used for mule breeding, for colts, fillies, geldings, and for mules bred in India. There was also a special class for pony mares and ponies suitable for transport, but in all the entries were very few.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

Sir Mortimer Durand is reported to be much better now.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

H. E. the Viceroy's short stay at Peshawar will prevent any great durbar being held.

THE MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

There is likely to be some changes soon in the scheme of mobilization, particularly as regards the composition of the two army corps.

LORD REAY AT SIMLA.

Lord Reay's visit to Simla is said to have nothing to do with the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill, though the Viceroy courteously postponed the passing of the Act till his arrival.

THE EXTENSION OF MILITARY WORKS.

Arrangements are now in train for an extension of the military works department to the whole of India.

The Government of India is now consulting the Bombay, Madras, Burma, and the Central Provinces on the subject.

MR. MACCARTIE'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Maccartie passed two restless nights. It will probably be necessary to re-set the broken leg, otherwise he is doing well.

THE MADRAS CLUB AND PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The Madras Club has resolved to invite H. R. H Prince Albert Victor to a ball on his return from Travancore.

POONA RACES—THIRD DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The third day's races were most successful. There was a large attendance, including again their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Large fields and close finishes were the order of the day.

1ST RACE.—"The Dealer's Plate"—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs landed after the 1st September 1888. Weight for age. Galloway's allowed 7lbs ; previous winners once 4lb, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Entrance 2 G M to close and name the day before the race. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000.

Mr Cursetjee's Young Euclid, 8st 11lbs, J Robinson. 1
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's Dick Turpin, 8st 8lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr S A W's Pioneer, 7st 10lbs, Hobday 3

Time—1 m. 23 secs.

2ND RACE.—"Champagne Stakes"—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money or cup of that value, once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs, of the day 14lbs, Galloways allowed 7lbs extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4, 1st September 8, when the race will close with a sweepstake of 3 G M for each horse declared to start. Distance 1 mile.

Lovelane Confederacy's Diamond, 9st, Kendall 1
Mr Newton's Jassim, 8st 7lbs, Robinson 2
Mr S A W's Arbid, 8st, Ahmed 3

Time—1 m. 51 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Governor's Cup," value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. The handicap to be published before the meeting. Top-weight not to exceed 11st. Distance R C and a distance. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 6, 1st September 10, when the race will close with a sweepstake of 5 G M for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start or the cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the cup and 60 per cent. of the stakes ; the second horse 30 per cent. of the stakes ; the third horse 10 per cent. of the stakes. A minimum weight of 8st 12lbs. for the winner of the Derby, and 4lbs penalty for any race, value Rs. 500, after publication of entry. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

Mr Newton's Scimitar, 9st 12lbs, Robinson 1
Capt MacDougall's Prince, 9st, Vinall 2
Capt Fowle's Bendigo, 7st 7lbs, Hobday 3

Won easily by a length. A head between second and third.

Time—3 m. 7 secs.

4TH.—RACE.—"The Pony Cup."—Rs 600 from the Fund. For all Ponies. Weight for inches. English and Australians 13-2 to carry 9st 8lbs ; Arabs 13-2 to carry 9st ; country breds 13-2 to carry 8st 9lbs. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 14lbs extra Maidens allowed 5 lbs, of the day 10lbs. Winners of races to which Rs 1,000 were added to carry a special extra penalty of 4lbs for each such race won. Accumulative penalties not to exceed 26 lbs. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4, 1st September 8, with a sweepstakes of 3 G M for each pony declared to start.

Mr Locke's Rampursad, 9st, Owner 1
Capt MacDougall's Chester, 8st 7lb, Vinall 2
Mr Farmer's Superiority, 7st 13lbs, W Greenhalgh... 3

A good race. Won by half a length. Time—1 m. 9 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. A handicap for all horses qualified for the Criterion or Welter. Entrance 4 G M, half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs 2,000. Distance, 1 mile G R See rules 2, 3, and 4.

Mr M C M's Ringleader, 11st 5lbs, Capt Le Gallais... 1
Col Steven's Syria, 11st 3lbs, Capt Hanwell 2
Mr Scoones' Swallow, 10st 9lbs, Capt MacDougall ... 3

Won by a length. Time—1 m. 58 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Morvi Purse."—Rs. 500 presented by H H Sir Waghji, K C S I, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with Rs. 250 from the Fund. For all horses qualified to run in the Joonaghur Cup who have not won a race this season. Handicap ½ mile. Entrance, starting sweep including division of entrance and stakes for the second and third horse as in the Joonaghur Cup. Handicap to be published on or before the day before the race. 8 horses in bona-fide different interests to start, or the Rs. 250 added from the Fund will be withheld.

Mr Dorset's Gay Lass, 8st 10lbs, D Greenhalgh 1
Mr Locke's Iolanthe, 8st 8lbs, Killick 2
The Thakore of Bhavnagar's Twilight, 8st 4lbs, Hobday 3

Won easily by a length. Time—53 secs.

The following are the results of the ordinaries drawn yesterday at the Grand Stand.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.
Value of Tickets, Rs. 1,000

Camel	130	110
Napier	160	140
Bendigo	150	100
Grand Duke	80	10
Saturday	30	20
Revenge	80	60
Holyrood	70	40
Denmark	100	70
Burnett	30	30
Mr Newton's stable	110	90
Soocab	90	60
Prince	120	100
Benevolence	40	30
Grand Master	70	20

DEALER'S STAKE.
Value of Tickets, Rs. 1,300.

Young Atman	40
Toujour Pret	60
Lansdown	90
Young Grand Duke	
Gay Lad	30
Pioneer	20
Acrobat	40
Khoorsheed	10
Kailan	190
Young Euclid	20
Dick Turpin	70
Narrow Escape	60
Stormwave	20

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.
Value of Tickets, Rs. 1,000.

Arabi Pacha	170
Jassim	70
The Duke	10
Turn of Luck	50
Viceroy	70
Isonomy	150
Interpreter	90
Diamond	40
Hurricane	20
Arbid	50
Sweet William	20
Surrey Gamp	130
Nader Shah	190

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CRICKETING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

WHAT with Poona *vs.* Bombay, North *vs.* South, Civil *vs.* Military, and Poona *vs.* Satara, a veritable cricket carnival has been enjoyed, and the far-famed Canterbury week must look to its laurels. There was plenty of good cricket displayed in the latter matches, but it must be confessed that, as regards the interest excited, North *vs.* South must yield its old pride of place to Bombay *vs.* Poona, and a strong opinion was expressed that it should be dropped and a match between Civil and Military be substituted for it, and we trust this idea may be carried out. On Monday morning, the 9th, winning the toss was a considerable advantage to the North, which really did not need this pull, as they were on paper considerably the stronger team. At first the wickets were easy enough, and Holland and Steel put together 40 runs very rapidly, but the torrents of rain stopped all play until about 3-30. Of course run-getting was not so easy or so rapid, but still the batsmen had the best of it, and until the ground began to dry a bit the score steadily mounted. Steel and Holland both played well, but Wilkins was not up to his usual standard, though he was unlucky in being caught out as he was. Barton and Carnegy hit well and freely, and at the time the total stood at 172 for 7 wickets. Next morning, as was anticipated, the bowlers had an enjoyable time of it on wickets baked by a hot sun. Clowes, who had been bowling well without much luck, took the remaining wickets, and only 25 additional runs were scored. But when the unfortunate Southerners went in, the eccentricity of the wickets was speedily exemplified, the course of the ball after it pitched being "*vavium et mutabile semper*," Steel's deliveries buzzing about the bails and the fingers of the batsmen, while Barton's whizzed about their heads and shoulders. There is really very little to chronicle besides the passage of the crestfallen batsmen to and from the wickets, honourable exception, however, being made in the case of Pottinger, who played quite in his old form for 25. The meagre total of 57 necessitating a follow on, a very much better show was made. The wickets had improved, but still they were by no means easy, and 149 was not a bad result. This was mainly due to the fine hitting of Francis, who has seldom been seen to greater advantage. True he was twice let off from easy chances, once at the wicket and once at cover point, but still he played the right game on such a wicket, and the way he punished the fast bowling on the off side was a caution. Luard played well while there, but want of patience led to his retreat as well as Leslie's, who hit very hard and very high and very luckily. The innings was with difficulty saved and the balance was wiped off without loss, and thus the North secured their fourth successive victory. Next day a match was got up between the Civil and Military, which ended in favour of the former, thanks to the batting of Wilkins, Edyvean, and Keays, and to Steel's bowling. For the soldiers, Alban played very well for 28, but nobody else seemed to have a notion how to play Steel, who got eight wickets for only 30 runs. It should also be noted that Leslie met with considerable success, getting the same number of wickets for 51 runs.

On the 13th Satara was to have encountered Poona, but the match had to be put off, though, we think, a few hours' play might have been brought off. On the 14th Poona went in first on very awkward wickets, and with some difficulty compiled 98, Waller playing exceedingly well for 39 and Barnes hitting very clean and hard for 24. For Satara Sprott, in our opinion the best wicket-keeper this side of India, showed excellent form behind the sticks. Satara's innings calls for a few remarks. Nobody got a double figure ; three were run out, and Lyttleton disposed of three at the wicket. After luncheon the ground played much easier, and Von Donop and Smith scored very rapidly 49 and 23 respectively, both being out l-b-w. At 89 Lyttleton closed the innings, hoping to get Satara out in an hour and twenty minutes, but this hope was not realized. Page played pretty well for 25, and Kendall got 17 not out, but they were much aided by some slow slovenly fielding. Authorities differed as to whether this should be called a two or one day match. If the play had been on the first day, it certainly would have been the former, but the wickets were not even pitched on the first day, and all the play was compressed into one day.

On the 17th Belgaum *vs.* Poona took place. Heavy rain had saturated the ground, and no play was possible till the afternoon. Poona had a fair batting eleven, but none of the best bowlers were present, and the feebleness of the attack was soon demonstrated, for Belgaum winning the toss stopped in all day and put together 224 runs. The wickets were slow but easy, and Swayne 68, Fox 48, and General Cox 34 showed to considerable advantage. The fielding luckily was pretty good for Poona, or the score would have been much larger. Next day Poona had to bat on a nasty wicket, but still they ought to have got more than 97. The early batsmen did pretty well, but the best all failed, and had it not been for Ferguson 23 and Barnes 22, the breakdown would have been complete. Of course, they had to follow, and when time was called they had made 24 for one wicket, Barnes again playing well, and the match was thus left drawn much in favour of Belgaum. Thus ended a fortnight's almost continuous cricket, on the whole, of a very enjoyable character, but most of it was greatly marred by inclement weather.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 23.

WE have long ago got rid of our wet and dismal weather, and are enjoying some brightness at present, which is quite appreciated, though the intense heat during the daytime makes everybody feel uncomfortable and grumble. We have had up to date about 39 inches of rain. The Sursiya and Sursagor tanks are nearly full, having secured, according to rough computation, a full supply for another year at least. All our wells have been replenished, and we are temporarily indifferent as to when the water from the Ajwa Works will be utilized. In the meanwhile the poor bhisties are jubilant that their occupation is not to be entirely swept away, as such of the residents as do not care to have pipes laid on to their houses will still need their services. The authorities have not raised the question as to the water-rates to be charged, and it will be some time before this is finally decided and brought into operation. Cleanliness, we are told, is next to godliness. There must be a good distance between them in Baroda, or else godliness must be in a bad way. We should all like to be clean I dare say, but we don't quite know how it is possible when some of the small lanes in the city and elsewhere are in a most filthy condition, where scavengers, I suppose, never think it worth their while to ply their brooms. Thus sickness is engendered. Roads are also in bad condition. Our municipal fathers, I am afraid, will have to stir up and put things to rights, as H. H. the Maharaja and suite are expected to return to Baroda probably about the beginning of November.

I regret to have to inform you that Lieutenant G. E. Wagentreiber, late Acting Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's Guards, has, under the orders of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, been cashiered from the State service for having misappropriated public money to his own use. Great sympathy is felt for the unfortunate officer and his family.

A court-martial is being held here against a Rissaldar and a Ressaidar of one of the Gaekwar's cavalry regiments for behaving in a manner prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and is exciting more than ordinary interest. It is believed that the accused Ressaidar has applied for the services of a vakil to defend him in court, and that it has been granted him by the Commander-in-Chief. A similar requisition was once made by a Ressaldar who was being tried by a court-martial, but this was denied him. I should like to know as to why the requisition has been granted in the one instance and was denied in the other.

Professor T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc., the Principal of the Baroda College, has returned from furlough and assumed charge of his office from Professor H. Littledale, B.A. Captain J. C. Francis having returned from Deolali has been re-appointed **Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.**

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL TAYLOR, Madras Army, died at Mussoorie on Saturday. His remains were to be taken to Umballa for interment.

FOUR commissions from the ranks were gazetted in August, one second-lieutenant and three quartermasters. One held the rank of conductor ; two that of sergeant-major ; and one was a sergeant.

THE electric light, which is being tried at Aldershot be the Royal Engineers, is rapidly rising in favour. Thy lamp, an improved one, by Armourer Sergeant Dodd, of the Ordnance Store Department, is likely to prove a great success. It makes the colour of the soldier's uniform easily distinguishable at a distance of two miles. The whole apparatus, including a small compound engine working up to one thousand revolutions per minute, is mounted on a wagon.

REGARDING the Dreyse cartridge "A Sergeant Major" writes :—"In reply to the letter of 'O. C.' of 5th ultimo, I beg to say that I have been using a Dreyse cartridge for the last nine months, and I find the shooting with it very good. I fire point-blank with the M.H. rifle from 5 to 35 yards, at a bull's-eye the size of a rupee, and can hit it nearly every shot. I never find the pellets stick unless I use Westley Richard's caps, which are not suitable for the Dreyse cartridge."

THE following officers are granted leave to England :—

Major Spratt, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for five months, on private affairs.

Major Wade, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Captain Taylor, 45th Sikhs, for one year.

THE following appointments have been made :—

13th Bengal Lancers.—Colonel Ryves to be Commandant ; Lieutenant-Colonel Macmullen to be Second-in-command ; Major Deane and Captains Gwatkin and Atkinson, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession ; Captain Balfour, to be Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant Herbert to be Squadron Officer.

2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Captain T. A. H. Davies to be Adjutant, vice Harries, resigned.

Station Staff, Jhansi—Captain A. C. Cubitt, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, dated 3rd September 1889.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Major C. C. Egerton, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Walts, appointed to be 5th Bengal Cavalry, and to remain seconded for employment on the staff.

Major C. G. Mansel, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Egerton, seconded.

Captain W. Lambert, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, vice Mansel.

10th Bengal Infantry—Second Lieutenant C. G. Robson, Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, dated the 1st September 1889.

4th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant J. McD. Baird, Wing Officer on probation, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Blair, deceased. (Lieutenant Baird will be graded in the regiment below Lieutenant A. L. Lindesay and above Lieutenant F. W. Hallowes.)

29th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 16th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice Hilliard, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Woodcock will be graded in the regiment below Lieutenant A. R. H. Drew and above Lieutenant R. E. H. Dyer.

44th Goorkha Light Infantry—Lieutenant H. W. R. Senior, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Row, promoted to Wing Commander.

Lieutenant L. W. Brackenbury, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Baird, transferred to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Light Infantry—Lieutenant B. Strachey, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Drummond, appointed to 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant E. J. Drummond, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Light Infantry, is transfered in the same capacity, vice Strachey, appointed to 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 760, dated the 30th August 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, District Staff Officer, first class, is posted to the Quetta District.

THE NAINI JAIL CASE.

THE Government of the N. W. Provinces have passed the following orders upon the record of the inquiry held by the Magistrate of Allahabad into certain charges brought by Mr. Hearsey against the Superintendent of Naini Jail :—

Mr. A. W. Hearsey was in January last sentenced to undergo a term of simple imprisonment in the Central Prison at Allahabad. Some time after the expiry of his sentence, in the month of March, he forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy an affidavit embodying certain charges against Dr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Prison. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, to whom Mr. Hearsey was referred by the Government of India, directed that an administrative inquiry should be held into the alleged conduct of Dr. Hall. The charges, nine in number, were as follows:—

1st.—Mischief, by destroying a letter written by him to his wife, without his consent or sanction.

2nd.—Wrongful restraint by depriving him of his right of reading for 10½ hours during the day-time.

3rd.—Wrongful restraint, by preventing him from lying down to sleep during the day-time on his cot.

4th.—Wrongful restraint, by preventing him from making use of his proper cell.

5th.—Wrongful restraint, by locking him up in his cell for 9½ hours during the day.

6th.—Wrongful restraint and insult, by compelling him to stand up whenever he came into his cell.

7th.—Wrongful restraint and insult, by compelling him to take down his hand from the wall on the 6th February, and stand at attention.

8th.—Insult by words and speech concerning the term "half-caste."

9th.—Conduct liable to cause a breach of the peace by his words and actions in this cell on the 6th February.

The inquiry held has been partially in complete in respect of the fact that both parties desired to cite as a witness Private Brinn, of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, who, at the time of the occurrences, was a prisoner-warder in the jail. Private Brinn had, however, been released from jail on the 27th June 1889, several days prior to the date of the Government order directing the inquiry to be held, and he had left Allahabad under the orders of the military authorities, to join his regiment in Burma on the 4th July, before the magistrate was aware that an inquiry was to be held.

The record of the inquiry, which was conducted inpublic, and of which reports have appeared in the journals, has been considered by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. It is evident from his own statements and admissions that Mr. Hearsey singularly failed to understand that as a prisoner undergoing a term of imprisonment, he was subject to jail disciplinary rules and to the authority of the Jail Superintendent. The allegation that Dr. Hall exercised his authority in a harsh and improper manner is contrary to the evidence. The record proves nothing more than that Dr. Hall insisted on Mr. Hearsey conducting himself with due deference in the presence of the Superintendent of the Jail, and that Mr. Hearsey, on his part, persisted in endeavouring to maintain the attitude of a person who was free to decide for himself what the limits of such deference should be.

In allowing himself, however, to be drawn into an argument with Mr. Hearsey, and in thus exposing himself to charges 8 and 9, Dr. Hall acted injudiciously. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner sees no ground whatever for supposing that Dr. Hall desired, on the occasion referred to in these charges, to insult his prisoner, to whom, on the other hand, he on the contrary, from his written statement, which has passed unchallenged by Mr. Hearsey, appears to have behaved with much consideration ; exerting himself to obtain his release on bail, and informing him at the earliest moment of his success in doing so.

The complaints embodied in the affidavit are proved by the inquiry to have been in their nature trivial; and, such as they are, they are in a great measure unsupported by the admissions and statements made at the inquiry by Mr. Hearsey himself, and are in important points shown by Dr. Hall to have been either true only in part, or untrue.

ACCORDING to the eminent statistician, Dr. Ernst Engel, the cost in human life of the different wars that have taken place during the last thirty-four years is 2,235,000 souls. The Crimean war cost 750,000 men ; the Italian war (1859), 45,000 ; the Danish war (1864), 3000 ; the American Civil War —the Northern States, 208,000 ; the Southern States 520,000 ; the Austro Prussian war, 45,000 ; the Franco-German war—France 155,000, Germany 60,000 ; the Turco-Russian war, 250,000 ; the South Africa war, 30,000; the Afghan war, 25,000 ; the Mexican and Cochin-Chinese expeditions 65,000 ; and the Bulgo-Servian insurrection, 25,000. This list does not include mortality from sickness.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT NEW FORAS ROAD.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Jainah, who is alleged to have been murdered by her brother-in-law on the 17th instant.

Nusseebun, a woman who lived in the same house as deceased, said she was not on friendly terms with Sultan Chingun, the man charged with the murder. The ill feeling began by Sultan preventing the deceased visiting her (the witness). About seven days ago at 4 p. m. witness heard Sultan and the deceased quarrelling. Deceased also beat her chest with her own hand. The deceased then said "If you go after me in this manner I will give my life." This happened the day before deceased was burnt. The next morning witness was preparing medicine for her child in her room, when the mother-in-law of deceased came and asked her to prepare some bread for her son Sooban, but she refused to do so. Shortly after she heard the deceased screaming, and on going out of her room witness saw the deceased with her clothes in flames and her brother-in-law Sultan holding a chattee of water. Witness became alarmed, and ran back into her room and closed the door.

Inspector Cobb and a police sepoy were next examined, after which the deposition of the deceased, taken by Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate, at the J. J. Hospital, a few hours before her death, was read to the jury, and put in. In this deposition the deceased distinctly stated that on the morning of the 17th instant, after her husband had left for his work, and while she was lying on a charpoy, her brother-in-law Sultan entered her room, and having poured kerosine oil from a tin lamp on her clothes, set them on fire with matches.

The Coroner then summed up the whole of the evidence adduced to the jury, when the jurors, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict unanimously :—That the death of Jainah was caused by burns which she had received by her clothes taking fire, but how her clothes took fire there is not sufficient evidence before the jury to say.

ARMING THE RAJAH.

ALTHOUGH the Marquess of Lansdowne has not yet seen fit to inaugurate his viceroyalty with any startling innovations of his own, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, he has been called on to prosecute a measure conceived by his predecessor, which may prove of the very first importance to the Indian Empire. For some years past the armies of the Indian Native States have been viewed with apprehensions of a growing danger, and at the same time with regret for the waste of material and energy. Loyal as the native chiefs may be, their unmanageable levies of badly disciplined retainers could not fail to be a source of grave anxiety in the event of disturbances, either beyond the frontier or within the confines of India itself. In fact, one of the most harassing duties of the Indian army would be to watch the armies of the feudatory States. On the other hand, only a very small proportion of these feudatory armies could be used for the defence of India against foreign aggression. Armed with weapons for the most part obsolete and ranging from the arquebus of the Middle Ages to the Brown Bess of two generations ago ; so miserably equipped that a sepoy has often to share his uniform with three or four others and can only appear on parade when the rest of the party are off duty ; largely composed of men who are too old or infirm even to run away : the 200,000 troops which are supposed to represent the armies of the Native States are utterly useless from a military point of view. Were they massed together in the field, a couple of brigades of the Indian army could make mincemeat of the lot with the greatest ease in as many hours. Yet, useless as they are for all practical purposes, the fact of their being dispersed about India in places where British influence is least felt, forming isolated groups of half-trained or untrained soldiery, would make them in time of trouble so many centres of attraction for the lawless and disaffected ; and easy as it might be to deal with them *en masse*, a number of small bands scattered over the length and breadth of the country would be certain to cause serious annoyance and danger.

These nondescript levies are now to be reorganized in accordance with the recommendations of a special committee composed of General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief ; General Cheaney, the military member of the Viceroy's Council ; and Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who is *ex officio* agent to the Governor-General with the Sikh Rajahs. The reorganization, it will be remembered, is the practical outcome of offers made by the princes and chiefs of India to contribute toward the cost of defending the Indian Empire from invasion. Lord Dufferin and his advisers decided that the existing state of things could be ignored no longer, and before leaving the country he was able to explain in a durbar at Patiala the views of the Indian Government on the subject. The princes and chiefs of India, many of them sons of warriors and ruling over races as warlike as any in Asia—over stalwart Jats, the descendants of the Scythians, and wiry Mahrattas, the Cossacks of the East—could best help in the defence of India and of their own principalities by maintaining small, well-equipped, and properly trained bodies of troops, instead of the useless rabble now dignified by the name of fighting-men. Government would supply them with a limited number of modern rifles, and even with field-guns. It would also lend drill-instructors, and would appoint British officers to assist in the work of reorganization. The chiefs on their side, would be expected to weed the ranks of incapables, to pay the reformed troops regularly, and to take a personal interest in their efficiency. The details of the scheme have been elaborated by the special committee already mentioned ; and the final result is expected to be the equipment of some 30,000 picked men, who will be able to take the field alongside of regiments of the Indian army. It is not proposed to appoint British officers to command the regiments of the feudatory armies ; for the Indian authorities hope that members of the ruling families and other natives "of light and leading" will be ready to qualify themselves for these posts, and that each contingent will be a purely State force recruited in the territories of its chief and led by men on whom he can depend. The work of reorganization has commenced, and the Allahabad *Pioneer* gives an interesting account of the progress already achieved. Since the beginning of the year an excellent start has been made with the armies of the Punjaub chiefs. Native drill-instuctors from the Bengal army have been lent to all the larger States ; the new drill has been introduced ; serviceable uniform and accoutrements have been provided ; new regiments have been formed from the pick of the old levies, and arrangements have been made for arming the men with the Snider rifle and for teaching them to shoot with it.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Confirmation.

THE fact that England pays the foreigner about ten thousand pounds a day for eggs has been taken to heart in Ireland, and has led to the publication of the little "Freeman Handbook" on popular poultry referred to by Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech at Hawarden. The Irish publishers of this manual of encouragement to poultry breeders lament, moreover, that as much as a third of the whole value of the eggs and poultry consumed in the United Kingdom are imported from abroad. France is Ireland's great rival in this respect ; but it is pertinently asked, if London is content with some French eggs that cannot be exposed for sale until the fourth day after they are laid, why cannot Ireland do more trade ? What can be done from Normandy ought to be possible from Connaught. It is admitted that the foreigner has got his market by greater attention to details, and by promptitude in putting his goods before the consumer. The Irish are urged to secure greater provisions for marketing rapidly and regularly, and to observe more care and cleanliness in packing. The advice, while good for Ireland, is applicable, of course, to the farmer at home, who in his own egg market ought to compete with the foreigner as diligently as the Irishman.

THE wily Chinaman does not easily come to the end of his diplomatic resources. The *Standard* lately published a telegram from Shanghai, stating that a number of high officials at Peking have memorialized Prince Chun to the effect that "all Americans employed in China shall be forthwith expelled," and Prince Chun is reputed to be entertaining the idea. This is by way of retort and retaliation to any restrictions imposed upon Chinese immigration by the United States. But can the Chinese at home afford to dispense with the foreign devils who are teaching them the ways of our mushroom civilization, and trading off their tea and silk for them ?

GENTLEMEN "BLACKLEGS."

THE *Daily News* special correspondent tells the following story of the "gentlemen blacklegs" who discharged several of the vessels belonging to firms with which they were connected during the week the last mail left :—

"By Jove!" What provoked the exclamation was the following little scene on board the steamship Newcomen, in the Victoria Docks. I should explain that, having only just entered the docks, I was standing on the quay at the time, taking stock of things in general, under the impression that the men whom I saw at work on board were ordinary "scabs," whom the Dead March in "Saul," played by brass bands outside, had failed to charm away from their task. The "scabs" were working away with a will, in total indifference to the presence of a small group of persons who were lounging on shore, who baffled the scrutiny of the police at the gates, and whom I knew to be spies. A neatly-dressed gentleman, clambering over the steamer's side, walked straight up to one of the "scabs," whose face was black brown with dust and smoke. The gentleman politely took off his hat to the said "scab," who received the little attention with an easy grace. Had the "scab" taken off *his* cap it would have been more in accordance with custom. Then I saw, as he raised his hand to wipe off the perspiration, that this easy grimy labourer, who appeared to receive obeisances from gentlemen in silk hats as a matter of course, wore gloves with gauntlets ! Then the truth flashed upon me—this must be a gentleman "black-leg." He was. And not only that, but, as I now discovered, there were many more of his stamp hard at work on board the two steamers, the Newcomen and the Duke of Devonshire, which lay near each other, with a fleet of barges between and which were being loaded in hot haste for their outward bound voyage—the Newcomen for Buenos Ayres, the Duke of Devonshire for the Cape of Good Hope. Guided by a genial, jovial old sailor, who abandoned the sea for the docks more than a quarter of a century ago, I boarded both vessels. The gentleman blackleg betrays himself as soon as he begins to speak—in his good English and cultured voice ; also in his walk, but especially when he takes a short run, as he often has to do, in obedience to some other gentleman blackleg's orders. It takes a little while to accustom oneself to the oddity of a situation in which the man whom you take to be a docker at "fippence" an hour may suddenly turn out to be a West-end club man, with a thumping balance at Coutts's and a quotation from Horace always handy. Since Russian Emperor worked at Wapping for a shilling a day (and his "grub") and invited his Ambassadors to climb up to him at the topmast, there has been no such *bouleversement* of the classes and the masses.

Now there's that sturdy "blackleg" in his white, or rather grimy white, baggy shirt, with the sleeves thereof turned up to the elbows, and his braces hanging about his hips. He shouts out his orders and his warnings as he steers his rattling crane, with its load of cement boxes, from the barges at the steamer side. We take stock of him from our position on the pier. "He's a brick," says my companion. The "brick" is Mr. Kirby, of the firm of Messrs. J. B. Westray and Co., owners of the Ducal Steamship Line. Going on board, we look down the hold into which the gentlemen blacklegs are stowing their cargo. Down in its depths is Mr. Dawes, son of Mr. Dawes of the British India Steam Navigation Company. He is dressed in

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

BALLI BROTHERS *vs.* GOOVERJEE COWASJEE JUSSAWALLA.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover from defendant the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,734-6-0 by way of compensation for damages incurred by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of three contracts. The facts of the case have already been published. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person. Mr. Jardine having closed the plaintiffs' case, the defendant addressed the court. His lordship eventually gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,046-14-0 with interest and costs.

WILLIAM WATSON AND COMPANY *vs.* CAPTAIN E. C. WALTER.

The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 3,126-8-8 from the defendant, who is at present stationed at Asseerabad. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The amount claimed was the balance of several sums paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant as his agents. On the 17th August 1887, the defendant executed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiffs, who subsequently made several other advances. The defendant wished to come to an arrangement for the payment of the whole debt by monthly instalments of Rs. 250, but to this the plaintiff would not agree. A decree was given in their favour for Rs. 3,126-8-8 with interest and costs.

DADABHOY PESTONJEE MASTER *vs.* COOPER MADON AND COMPANY.

This was a claim for Rs. 10,783-6-6, the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 15,000 executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity moved for a postponement on the grounds that there was a petition before the court for the compulsory winding up of the company, which would be heard next week, and also that the directors had passed a resolution for a voluntary liquidation, and therefore required a week's time to consider the matter. Mr. Jardine said a postponement would be prejudicial to his client's interests. It was a suit in which no defence could be made, as it was on a properly executed promissory note.

His lordship decided that the hearing should proceed. Mr. Inverarity thereupon retired.

Mr. Jardine said the balance now claimed was due on a promissory note dated 18th July 1888. From that time defendants had paid certain sums as interest, leaving the balance now claimed.

A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,783-6-6 with interest and costs.

A CLAIM UNDER THE PARSEE SUCCESSION ACT.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE COWASMANEKNA *vs.* EDULJEE BYRAMJEE DESAI.

The plaintiff in this case prayed that the estate of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, his late father-in-law, may be administered by the court; that the plaintiff's share in the estate may be ascertained and declared; that the estate may be divided among the parties entitled according to their respective interests; that the defendant may be ordered to account for his management of the estate; that the defendant may be restrained from dealing with the estate; and that a receiver may be appointed. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that his wife Heerabai was the defendant's sister, who died about twenty years ago, leaving the plaintiff, her husband, and a daughter. The latter died very shortly after her mother. Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, the father of Heerabai, died about six months ago intestate, leaving the defendant, his son, and the plaintiff, the widower of his deceased daughter. Byramjee was possessed of considerable property, worth upwards of Rs. 45,000. The defendant obtained letters of administration to the estate of Byramjee and had possessed himself of the estate. The plaintiff said that he was entitled, under the provisions of Act 21 of 1865, to the share his wife would have taken if she had survived her father. Defendant was much annoyed at the plaintiff demanding his rights, and he had been threatening to realise and get in the assets of the estate in cash. The assets principally consisted of deposits in banks for fixed periods, and with the object of depriving the plaintiff of his rights, the defendant would, it was alleged, get payment of the deposits before the due period by discounting them, and if he succeeded in getting the monies into his hands, there would be great danger of the plaintiff not being able to recover his share therein. Plaintiff had called upon the defendant to recognise his claim to a share in the estate, but the defendant had taken no notice of it.

The defendant said that at the time of the plaintiff's marriage with Heerabai his first wife was and is still alive. The defendant did not admit that as a consequence of such marriage the plaintiff had become entitled to a share in the estate of Heerabai and the defendant's father. He did not admit that Heerabai died twenty years ago. In any event, plaintiff was not entitled to one-fifth share as claimed by him in the letters annexed to the plaint. Defendant had never threatened or intended to realise and get in the assets of the estate in cash, and the plaintiff had no grounds for suggesting that defendant had any intention or was at all likely to get payment of the fixed deposits before the due dates, or to do anything to deprive the plaintiff of any rights. The defendant submitted that there was no necessity for the administration of the estate by the court or for the appointment of a receiver, as he was willing to pay to the plaintiff whatever might be found to be his share of the estate.

The following issues were framed:—Is the plaintiff entitled to a share in the estate of the deceased? If so, what share? Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the appointment of a receiver?

Mr. Latham, in his opening remarks, said that the plaintiff's marriage with a second wife took place before the Parsee Marriage Act, and was perfectly valid. (Refers to the case of Jamasjee Jamsetjee, 3 B. H. C.) Under section 3 of the Parsee Succession Act 21 of 1865 four-fifths went to the defendant and one-fifth to his sister, the deceased Heerabai. Under section 2, Heerabai's property went to the widower and children. The infant daughter having died, the father became entitled, under section 7 of the Act, to one-third of the one-fifth share. Byramjee left no other pre-deceased child.

Mr. Jardine, referring to sections 5 and 6 of the Act, contended that Mr. Latham was wrong in considering that section 5 applied as between father and daughter. Heerabai must be considered as having left no issue. The learned counsel referred to I. L. R. 1 Bombay, 506, and contended that, under section 6, one moiety went to the plaintiff and the other moiety to the other heirs of Heerabai, considering her as dying without issue. The plaintiff was a widower, though married a second time. (1 Bombay H. C. 1.)

Mr. Latham said the infant daughter survived her mother. Heerabai, by a fiction of law, died after Byramjee; but that did not change the fact. She left, however, next of kin at her actual death, and her property devolved to them. The child took from the mother; and the father took under section 7. The case in the Bombay H. C. R. did not affect the question in this case.

Mr. Jardine admitted that the plaintiff would be entitled to a tenth share.

After some further discussion, his lordship made the usual direction for taking of the accounts by the Commissioner; a bank receipt for Rs. 5,300 to be endorsed in the name of Mr. Edgelow and Mr. Dinshaw and deposited with some bank; costs up to the hearing to come out of the estate; further costs and directions reserved; each party to bear his own costs of the injunction in the case, which was now dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

LYING WITNESSES PUNISHED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JIVA TAKRU.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. A. Lucas, first-class Magistrate, Khandeish, who in July last convicted the accused of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of two months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the accused. It appeared that the accused was examined by the chief constable of Shahada, in connection with a murder case on the 4th March 1888, when he stated that, on going one day to the deceased's cattle shed, he saw his body lying on the ground, and a man named Chindu sitting on his chest, while blood was flowing from a wound in the murdered man's head. Before the trying Magistrate the accused denied all knowledge of the matter. As these were two directly contrary statements in a judicial proceeding, at which the witness was bound to tell the truth, the present prosecution was instituted against him. The Session Judge, to whom an appeal was preferred, said he was quite satisfied that the accused was guilty, and dismissed the appeal. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and upheld the conviction and sentence.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MUNJEE GOPAL.

A similar application was made in this case, in which the accused was convicted by the same Magistrate of a similar offence, namely, making two directly contradictory statements, one before a chief constable on the 4th March last and another before the trying Magistrate in a murder case; and was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment. The Sessions Judge had rejected the appeal. Their lordships upheld the conviction and sentence, and rejected the accused's application.

HINDOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

THE sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying their sixteenth annual report of the working of your mill; and from the annexed audited accounts with the usual statement of profit and loss, you will observe that the company has made a net profit of rupees 1,80,629-12-4 for the year ending 30th June 1889. The China market, after remaining firm during the first few months of the year, has become languid, and consequently the prices of yarn have gradually gone down. The demand for cloth throughout the year was on an ordinary scale. Taking into consideration the tendency of the market, your Directors believe that the result they have achieved is satisfactory. Your directors are glad to inform you that the yarn and cloth manufactured in your mill are well known in the local as well as the foreign markets. All the departments of your mill are working in good order, and your directors expect the result of the current six months to turn out satisfactory. Your directors have paid in February last as an *ad interim* dividend Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 42,000. They now purpose to pay for the second half-year ending 30th June 1889 at Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share, which will amount to Rs. 48,000; to carry to reserve fund account Rs. 30,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 30,000; to carry to additions and improvements to the spinning and weaving machinery account Rs. 14,134-6-8; to carry balance to next year's account Rs. 16,495-5-8, making a total of rupees 1,80,629-12-4. Your company's property is insured for the sum of Rs. 10,98,000 and cotton, yarn, cloth, and stores for Rs. 5,60,000, aggregating Rs. 16,58,000. Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share was declared, payable on and after the 26th inst. Other amounts were appropriated as recommended by the directors. Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Framjee Temoolji and Fakirjee Muncherjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN EIFFEL TOWER FOR LONDON.

"WHAT'S this? An Eiffel Tower for London, Sir Edward?" exclaimed a *Fall Mall* reporter, who has interviewed Sir Edward Watkins. "Perfectly true, sir," replied he. "Pray take a seat, and I shall have much pleasure in explaining matters." "It is a big idea, and I already see the time when every town will have its tower. May I ask when the idea suggested itself to you?"

THE TOWER FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

"Never mind when or how. There's the idea; and this is how it is going to be carried out. In the first place, the Tower ought to be erected on the site of the Imperial Institute, and very probably my clients may make an offer to the Institute accordingly. Should that offer fail, they have two sites at their disposal quite accessible to the multitudes of London."

"I suppose, then, the Imperial Institute Buildings and the Tower would be finished about the same time?"

"Yes, in about two years."

"Your projected Tower would certainly give a tremendous fillip to the Institute, and advertise it to the world as the Eiffel Tower has done the Paris Exhibition. By the way, I suppose you do not propose to transplant the Eiffel Tower bodily, do you?"

"Most decidedly not. No, no;" and Sir Edward's eye glowed like two engine lights at the bare idea of such a suggestion. "No, sir: British steel and British labour, and a British tower."

UTILITY AT THE BASE OF BRITISH ENTERPRISES.

"You lay stress on this point?"—"Well, we approach our tower from rather different standpoints. The probable difference between English enterprise and French is, that English has always utility at its base. Clients of mine intend to try what they can do in the erection of a tower of Scotch and English steel, to be higher than the Eiffel, and to be constructed on the old English principle of cash—for very much less than a quarter of a million, at which the Eiffel Tower stands on capital account to-day."

NOT A TOWER OF AMUSEMENT ONLY.

"From its position near the Imperial Institute I presumed, of course, that the Tower would have a utilitarian value."

"My clients believe that the work if completed will not merely be a tower of amusement, but of great value for astronomical and other scientific purposes, and that it may serve many other objects of practical utility."

"Then, will your Tower be modelled on the same lines?"

"No. We shall have our own designs, and my clients and myself are decidely of opinion that the lift should run from bottom to top at one fell rise. You've been up? No? Well at the Eiffel Tower the lifts in two of the legs run only to the first platform. In the other two legs the lifts run from the ground only as far as the second platform. If one wants to reach the top of the Tower, a change of lifts must be made on the second floor, which occasions great delay, fresh tickets, and endless confusion. The lifts from the ground to the second platform are spacious and fitted with garden seats, but from the second floor to the top the elevators are smaller and afford standing-room only. On the passage from the second platform to the top a further change of cars is rendered necessary midway, owing to the construction of the lifts, so that any one making the ascent by the quickest method must change cars twice in the ascent. So you see what an advantage a direct journey—call it the express lift—will be."

A TALL TOWER AN OLD IDEA AND AN ENGLISH IDEA.

"By the way," said Sir Edward, "I see your correspondent in Paris makes Mr. Edison say, when at breakfast up the Eiffel Tower, 'I like the French; they have big conceptions; the English ought to take a leaf out of their book. What Englishman would have had this idea?'—that is, the idea of such a tower as the Eiffel. Mr. Edison could not have been aware that the first known proposal of an iron tower, one thousand feet high, was made by Mr. Trevithick, the real inventor of the locomotive engine, in whose honour a window was placed in Westminster Abbey not very long ago. It is just as well that your readers should know that the father idea of such a tower is English—and that Englishmen may probably do something which may rank hereafter among the remarkable feats of the century."

MR. EIFFEL A CONSULTING ENGINEER.

"If it is not an indiscreet question, will M. Eiffel be called in?"

"Well, as regards M. Eiffel, who is truly a man of genius, I believe my friends will invite him to take a consultative part in the enterprise."

THE FIRST SUBSCRIBERS AND THE CAPITAL.

"Who will be the first subscribers, then? Is that a secret?"

"Not a bit of it. Here we are, if you wish to know." And here they are, as Sir Edward says; and I have added for the benefit of the British public a few of their qualifications:—

Sir Edward W. Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway, South Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

H. D. Pochin, Deputy Chairman of Metropolitan Railway, Director of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

E. H. Carbutt, late M. P. for Newport, Mechanical Engineer.

William Mewburn, Director of South Eastern Railway, Chairman of Star Life Insurance Company.

Francis Pavy, Chairman of Railway Share and Debenture Trust, Lothbbury.

Thomas A. Walker, contractor for Manchester Ship Canal, Severn Tunnel, London Inner Circle Railway.

R. W. Perks, Solicitor for Metropolitan Railway, for Channel Tunnel, &c.

"And the capital, Sir Edward?"

"£200,000 in £1 shares," replied the Monarch; and I departed with best wishes for the success of the Watkin Tower.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE LIFE OF A GIRTON STUDENT.

THE story told in the *Woman's World* of the life of a girl student is given below:—

An early breakfast, served from eight to nine (some industrious students began their day with a private breakfast at five or six, and only partake of the college meal as an after-thought), is followed by a morning devoted almost without exception to private study, or to attendance at lectures given in college by the resident lecturers, or at the numerous courses in Cambridge now thrown open to women. The early hours of the afternoon, which by common agreement of the students are considered "noise-hours," are usually given to recreation; tennis being the most popular form of outdoor amusement, and pianos, with an occasional fiddle, having full swing indoors. After luncheon coffee parties are also a common occurrence, the entertainment being of the most informal description, while the hostess seldom scruples to dismiss her guests or leave them to entertain themselves if she has work or lectures on hand. From three until the six o'clock dinner silence reigns again in the college. Many classical and mathematical lectures are given at this time by Cambridge lecturers, who come out to the college for the purpose, and the students who have not lectures usually, though not so universally as in the morning, devote a part or the whole of these hours to private study. After dinner again informal coffee or tea parties are frequent, and friends generally meet in a haphazard kind of way which perhaps may be best described as "loafing into each other's rooms. In the May term this "loafing" takes place round the grounds, and an interesting study of shawls might be made from the windows overlooking the lawn and tennis courts. The formal social duty of calling on freshers is performed in this after-dinner hour, most of the college business is transacted, meetings are held, and subscriptions to the various societies paid. In the May term it is the favourite hour for tennis, and in all three terms the fire-brigade has a fortnightly practice immediately after "Hall" (some of the poorer specimens of Girtonians think this a little severe, as the practice often includes a double-quick march from end to end of the long corridors; but the officers are inexorable, and catalogue all who brave their scorn and fight shy of the brigade as "ill or lazy"). From half-past seven to nine are "silence-hours" again, and then, or later in the evening, an hour or two's work is commonly done—freshers with "little-go" on the brain are reported to get in four or five before retiring for the night, but they generally learn in a term or two that it does not pay.

Nine p. m. is the orthodox hour for knocking off work and for the more elaborate forms of social intercourse, club-meetings, occasional dances, small debates, and so forth—above all for the regulation formal tea-party. There are certain points about this entertainment peculiar to college-life, if not to Girton, notably the fact that the guests bring, not their own mugs merely, but a whole trayful of refreshments. The college custom is, to send to all the rooms a tray, with a roll and butter and the materials for whatever beverage—tea, coffee, cocoa, or plain milk—is preferred by each student, and this custom greatly facilitates the discharge of the social duty. For it is understood that when a student gives a nine o'clock tea-party all the guests take their own trays, the hostess providing only the hot water and such luxuries as cake and jam. Thus at 9 p.m. in all the corridors is presented the striking spectacle of students hurrying in all directions—sharp corners are very dangerous at this time—to their respective entertainments, balancing trays in one hand and in the other—unless they are such old hands as to know the college blindfold and avoid all pitfalls of boots, water-cans, and unexpected angles—carrying candles in case the festivities should outlast the college lights. It is at these parties that new students are first initiated into college society, and so strong is our instinct of hospitality that the "freshman" must be of a remarkably gregarious disposition who does not find tea-parties, which she experiences in their most formal tedious aspect, grow decidedly monotonous after a few weeks.

The writer of the article is not altogether happy about the scope and quality of the conversation at Girton. Of course (she says) there is a certain variety in the general conversation of nearly a hundred students: now and again one will chance at dinner upon a clever talker who will lead the conversation and breathe something of her life into her neighbours, while the other end of the table may be kept at its lowest level by a college gossip. But after all allowances for diversity of taste and character have been made, there remain certain features characteristic of Girton conversation, which are significant both in their connection with the conditions of college life as they are at present for women, and as showing how small a part the pleasures of intellectual intercourse play in attracting and chaining our affections. Of these features, the most obvious is the constant tendency to lapse into "shop," and the equally constant lamentations over this tendency. So when, as events proved, the effect of bringing together a number of women with no common domestic interests, with no ties of kinship, and with few if any mutual friends, and of substituting for these the interests of lectures, study, and examinations, was, as regards conversation, the exchange of small society talk for equally small talk about lectures and lecturers, or, with those whose study is all-engrossing, for discussion of special points and problems intelligible only to the initiated; when, in short, it was seen that small domestic and society small talk was only abandoned for small "shop," then the righteous indignation of all rose against their fellows—classical shop was condemned by the moral sciences, moral science shop by mathematics, and so through the whole circle, little-go shop above all scorned and abused. For serious evils stringent remedies, and the remedy attempted has been the discrediting of all talk in any way relating to the subjects studied in the university course, the tabooing—in theory, at any rate—of all "shop." Nevertheless, the effect is not altogether good, either as regards study or conversation.

A woman very often realises at college for the first time that she is a unit in any community larger than her own family circle or social "set," and for the first time takes a recognised place and has definite duties to perform in such a community. The satisfaction with which the humblest college offices are accepted at Girton is almost incredible. The carriers of chairs for debates, the bearer of the rattle at a fire alarm, still more the "subs" who clean the engines, have arduous and unpleasant tasks; nor is there any general recognition of their services which could gratify a thirst for power or importance—yet it is all in the service of the beloved college, and is, therefore, done with alacrity and even pride. And up to the very threshold of the tripes college business continues to be transacted without a murmur by all the students, save the few who devote their whole talent, and energy to the pursuit of place.

ALARMING PARACHUTE ADVENTURES.

AN alarming incident took place on Saturday, 31st ult., in connection with a parachute performance at North Shields Cycling Ground by Miss Beaumont, an American lady. After going up in a balloon to an altitude of several thousand feet, she was descending, when her parachute hangings caught the lightning conductor of Billy Mill Water-works chimney, over sixty-five feet high. She held on to the lightning conductor, suspended with one hand, until rescued by means of ladders. The affair caused great excitement among the spectators. An exciting adventure happened to a parachutist, named M. Dorie, at Luton, on Saturday evening. He had made a very successful ascent and descent in the previous week and had announced his intention of surpassing his former achievement by dropping from a height of two miles, using the same balloon as Baldwin employed when he ascended before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Alexandra Palace last year. A large concourse of people had assembled, both in the meadow and on the surrounding heights, and the aeronaut's upward course was watched with much interest. As the balloon passed through different currents of air it was blown in various directions, sailing over the heads of the spectators and passing and repassing over a portion of the town, above which it appeared for some time to be almost stationary. The expected descent not taking place, a feeling of anxiety crept over the multitude, which grew into one of alarm for the young man's safety as time wore on. It was then realised that something had gone wrong, and that Dorie was unable to descend. The balloon was meanwhile steadily rising, and at one period it had reached such an altitude that the aeronaut was scarcely visible. After he had been nearly half an hour in the clouds the balloon, it was perceived, was beginning to fall, owing to the condensation of the gas, but still the parachutist gave no sign of leaving it, and on reaching a lower level another current took him away rapidly to the westward. As he passed over the ridge of a hill and disappeared from view, the utmost consternation prevailed among the onlookers in all parts of the town as to his fate. Eventually he fell in a field of barley near the village of Caddington, about two miles from the place of ascent. He alighted on his feet, fortunately without injury. He afterwards explained that he had found it impossible to get his parachute detached, as he discovered while going up that one of its cords had by mistake been passed underneath one of the ropes of the balloon. Dorie, who was loudly cheered on his return, had been up exactly 37 minutes.

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.

THE English Postmaster-General's annual report on the work of his office up to the 31st of March last has been issued. The great event of the year was the assumption by the Post Office of the charge of direct telegraphic communication with the Continent of Europe. Negotiations which are described by the Postmaster-General as both difficult and delicate were set on foot, and arrangements were made for transfer to the Post Office on the 1st of April of the cables of the Submarine Company and for the simultaneous reduction of the rates to France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium to 2*d.* a word, with a minimum of 10*d.* per message. The capital outlay entailed upon this country by the transaction was £67,163. The gross revenue for the year, including Savings Bank business, was £11,631,930; the estimated expenditure, £8,432,286. The net revenue was, therefore, £3,199,644, being an increase of £348,304.

2362 MILLION LETTERS, ETC., CARRIED BY THE OFFICE.

In many respects, the year 1888-89 has been rather one of steady growth than of striking new developments. It is estimated that during the twelve months there have been delivered in the United Kingdom 2,362,990,000 letters, postcards, newspapers, and parcels, being an increase of 3·7 per cent., and an average of 62·77 to each person. The number of registered letters was 11,001,035, an increase of 1·7 per cent. Now post-offices have been opened in 399 places. The number of letters alone transmitted is estimated at £1,558,100,000. Postcards were especially favoured by the public. The number of postcards used (201¼ millions) increased by nearly 7 per cent. There has been, for the first time, an actual decrease in the number of newspapers sent by post—a result due no doubt in part to the competition of early newspaper trains. The Postmaster-General is not likely to lament this diminished load if the opinion he quotes that all halfpenny matter is carried at a distinct loss to the Revenue is correct. Of letters proper there has been a striking increase in London, which has sent no fewer than 480 millions in the year, an increase of 7 per cent. on the previous year.

THE PARCEL-POST.

The parcel-post is in a flourishing condition. The increase in the number of parcels delivered during the year is nearly three millions, or 7·8 per cent., and the total number posted is close upon forty millions. The increase in London has been rather greater than in the provinces; but Ireland shows the highest percentage of increase. The parcel-post has been extended to many colonies and foreign countries during the year, and there have been one or two notable improvements in these posts. A reduction in the rates between this country and the Australian colonies and the Cape of Good Hope has led to an increase of 40 per cent. in the parcels sent. Canada, which has been very shy in admitting parcels, has now opened all her post-offices to parcels ranging up to 5lb. The United States, however, still refuses to interchange any parcels, owing, it is said, to the influence of the private carrying interests.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The financial position of the Telegraph Service has shown a satisfactory improvement in the past year. Excluding foreign press and free telegrams the returns show a total number of 46,816,711 inland telegrams, being an increase of 3,684,965 telegrams. The average value of a telegram was a little under eightpence. The telegraphs this year have earned a net revenue over and above all expenses of £87,275.

THE SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS.

More than a quarter of a million additional depositors confided their savings to the Post Office in the course of the year, and the deposits increased by four millions and a half. The widespread popularity of the Post Office Bank is shown by the fact that it numbers among its customers one in every seven persons in England and Wales. The deposits in the year numbered 7,540,625 amounting to £19,052,226, as against 6,916,327 and £16,535,932, the number and amount for the year 1887. The withdrawals were 2,633,808 in number, amounting in all to £15,802,735, showing an increase of 137,514 in number and of £1,122,456 in amount over the number and amount for 1887.

THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

The number of letters, post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, parcels, etc., received in the Returned Letter Offices was 14,286,835, showing an increase of 850,178 on the number for previous year. No fewer than 28,330 letters were posted without any address whatever, and 1,390 of them contained cash, cheques, and bills to the value of £8,700. During the last five years the total number of unaddressed letters has never been less than 25,000 or more than 28,500, while the number containing value has been between 1,300 and 1686. It is evident that there is a law governing even gross carelessness. About 58,000 loose postage stamps were found detached from letters owing to the careless way in which they had been affixed.

THE TOMTIT AND THE PRIVATE LETTER-BOX.

The Post Office has its usual string of odd incidents to relate, the prettiest story being that of a tomtit who builds her nest in a private letter-box by a farm gate. For two years she resented the intrusion of the letters and pushed them out as fast as they were placed in the box. This year, however, she permitted them to remain, and successfully hatched five young ones.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PARCEL-POST.

As usual, articles in great variety have been discovered in the undelivered correspondence and parcels. One parcel contained a human skull, the crown of which had been sawn off; another, thirty green tree-frogs, all alive. In a tin mould was discovered, still in good condition, a plum-pudding which had been sent to Australia three years previously, and had found its way back owing to the impossibility of tracing the lad to whom it was addressed. Specimens of the ladies dress-improver and packets of made-up hair for ladies' head-gear may be seen in the museum in which these various articles find a temporary resting-place. The composition of some parcels at Christmas-time was peculiar. In one were two petticoats, a pair of stays, a leg of mutton, and a packet of tobacco. In another a rabbit stuffed with two tobacco-pipes, tobacco, a doll, and a piece of bacon, the whole being wrapped up in a lady's jacket. In the parcels stopped in transit as contrary to regulation were found a cat, a squirrel, pigeons, lizards, dormice, snakes, a cuckoo, musk-rats, and moles, all alive, not to mention one or two other parcels containing dead dogs and cats. A very objectionable practice, and one likely to occasion risk and disappointment to the sender, is the growing habit of transmitting money in various articles sent by parcel-post. Four sovereigns were found in a mass of crushed grapes, six in a packet of tobacco, and 10 mixed up with smashed eggs and butter.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.

A native of India, residing in London, expressed a wish in September, 1888, to send by Parcel post to India the ashes of his cremated brother, to be dropped into the Sacred Ganges, but was informed that, unless he could limit the weight of the parcel to 11lb., the Post Office could offer him no facilities. No further application was received on the subject.

A PICTORIAL ADDRESS.

A letter was received from Naples bearing for address a rough sketch of two pears with the word "London" underneath, and was promptly delivered to the soap-makers in New Oxford-street, who acknowledged the accuracy with which the department had interpreted the intention of the writer.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIPLE SUICIDE IN PARIS.

THE village of Le Vesinet, a popular Parisian resort, near St. Germains, has been aroused from its normal tranquillity by a triple suicide of an extraordinary and almost fantastic character. Three maiden ladies, named Maria, Celine, and Caroline Cuvellier, are the victims. They first settled in the village eighteen months ago, in a two-storied house, with a back garden overrun with weeds. The village gossip went that they had lost their joint fortune through lavish expenditure and the collapse of Panamas, of which stock they were large holders. They cannot have been altogether penniless when they came to Vesinet, for they brought a horse and trap, and day after day during the season were seen driving to the races at Longchamps, Auteuil, and St. Ouen, where they wagered recklessly and generally lost. The youngest of the trio played the part of Cinderella. She was only thirty-five years old, the other two being forty and forty-five. She was never seen out of doors, but stayed at home to do the menial work, which should have been done by a servant or groom.

On Monday morning (2nd inst.) the baker's boy rang, but without reply, and noticing that smoke was issuing from one of the doors, ran to tell the Commissary of Police and the firemen. They found every room choked with smoke, a Newfoundland dog shot dead under the dining room table, and a letter to the Commissary. Upstairs was the youngest sister in her bed, burnt to ashes; in the next room the two other sisters reclining on a sofa dead, with their clothes scorched, and shot through the head. In the stables the horse and cat were both shot, but a goat, a cock and two puppies had escaped. The inquest is now being held, and the latest impression seems to be, in spite of what the letter says, that the two eldest sisters murdered the third, as the position of the body appears to indicate a determined struggle.

TROPICAL EDUCATION.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, in *Longman's Magazine*, writes:—

It is not only in biology that a taste of the Tropics in early life exerts a marked widening and philosophic influence upon a man's whole mental horizon. In ten thousand ways, in that great tropical university, men feel themselves in closer touch than elsewhere with the ultimate facts and truths of nature. I don't know whether it is all fancy and pre-conceived opinion, but I often imagine when I talk with new-met men that I can detect a certain difference in tone and feeling at first sight between those who have and those who have not passed the Tropical Tripos. In the Tropics, in short, we seem to get down to the very roots of things. Thousands of questions, social, political, economical, ethical, present themselves at once in new and more engagingly simple aspects. Difficulties vanish, distinctions disappear, conventions fade, clothes are reduced to their least common measure, man stands forth in his native nakedness. Things that in the north we had come to regard as inevitable—garments, firing, income-tax, morality—evaporate or simplify themselves with instructive ease and phantasmagoric readiness. Malthus and the food question assume fresh forms, as in dissolving views, before our very eyes. How are slums conceivable or East Ends possible where every man can plant his own yam and cocoa-nut, and reap their fruit four-hundred-fold? How can Mrs. Grundy thrive where every woman may rear her own ten children on her 10-rood plot without aid or assistance from their indeterminate fathers? What need of carpentry where a few bamboos cut down at random, can be fastened together with thongs into a comfortable chair? What use for pottery where calabashes hang on every tree, and cocoa-nuts, with the water fresh and pure, supply at once the cup, and the filter, and the Apollinaris within?

Of course I don't mean to assert, either, that this tropical university will in itself suffice for all the needs of educated or rather of educable man. It must be taken, *bien entendu*, as a supplementary course to the Literæ Humaniores. There are things which can only be learnt in the crowded haunts and cities of men—in London, Paris, New York, Vienna. There are things which can only be learnt in the centres of culture or of artistic handicraft—in Oxford, Munich, Florence, Venice, Rome. There is only one Grand Canal and only one Pitti Palace. We must have Shakespeare, Homer, Catullus, Dante; we must have Pheidias, Fra Angelico Rafel, Mendelssohn; we must have Aristotle, Newton, Laplace, Spencer. But after all these, and before all these, there is something more left to learn. Having first read them, we must read ourselves out of them. We must forget all this formal modern life; we must break away from this cramped, cold, Northern world; we must find ourselves face to face at last, in Pacific isles or African forests, with the underlying truths of simple naked nature. For that, in its perfection, we must go to the Tropics; and there, we shall learn and unlearn much, coming back, no doubt, with shattered faiths and broken gods, and strangely disconcerted European prejudices, but looking out upon life with a new outlook, an outlook undimmed by ten thousand preconceptions which hem in the vision and obstruct the view of the mere temperately educated.

Nor is it only on the *elite* of the world that this tropical training has in its own way a widening influence. It is good, of course, for our Galtons to have seen South Africa; good for our Tylors to have studied Mexico; good for our Hookers to have numbered the rhododendrons and deodars of the Himalayas. I sometimes fancy, even, that in the works of our very greatest stay-at-home thinkers on anthropological or sociological subjects, I detect here and there a certain formalist and schematic note which betrays the want of first-hand acquaintance with the plastic and expansive nature of tropical society. The beliefs and relations of the actual savage have not quite that definiteness of form and expression which our University professors would fain assign to them. But apart from the widening influence of the Tropics on these picked minds, there is a widening influence exerted insensibly on the very planters or merchants, the rank and file of European settlers, which can hardly fail to impress all those who have lived amongst them. The cramping effect of the winter cold and the artificial life is all removed. Men live in a freer, wider, warmer air; their doors and windows stand open day and night: the scent of flowers and the hum of insects blow in upon them with every breeze; their brother man and sister woman are more patent in every action to their eyes; the world shows itself more frankly, it has fewer secrets, and readier sympathies. I don't mean to say the result is all gain. Far from it. There are evils inherent in tropical life which, as a noble lord remarks of nature generally, "no preacher can heal." But viewed as education, like Saint-Simon's thieving, it is all valuable. I should think most men who have once passed through a tropical experience would no more wish that full chapter blotted out of their lives than they would consent to lose their university culture, their Continental travel, or their literary, scientific, or artistic education.

And what are the elements of this tropical curriculum which give it such immense educational value? I think they are manifold. A few only may be selected as of typical importance.

In the first place, because first in order of realisation, there is its value as a mental bouleversement, a revolution in ideas, a sort of moral and intellectual cold showerbath, a nervous shock to the system generally. The patient or pupil gets so thoroughly upset in all his pre-conceived ideas; he finds all round him a life so different from the life to which he has been accustomed in colder regions, that he wakes up suddenly, rubs his eyes hard, and begins to look about him for some general explanation of the world he lives in. It is good for the ordinary man to get thus unceremoniously upset. Take the average young intelligence of the London streets, with its glib ideas already formed from supply and demand in a civilised country, where soil is appropriated, and classes distinct, and commodities shop-soiled from the clouds upon the middle-class breakfast-table—take such an intelligence, self-satisfied and empty, and place its possessor all at once in a new environment, where everything material, mental, and moral seems topsy-turvy, where life is real and morals are rudimentary—and unless he is a very particular fool indeed, what a lot you must really give that blithe newcomer to turn over and think about! The sun that shifts now north, now south of him; the seasons that go by fours instead of twos; the trees that blossom and bear fruit from January to December, with no apparent regard for the calendar months as by law established; the black, brown, or yellow people, who know not his creed or his social code; the caste and cross-divisions that puzzle and surprise him; the pride and the scruples, deeper than those of civilized life, but that nevertheless run counter to his own; the economic conditions that defy his pre-conceptions; the virtues and the vices that equally rub him up the wrong way—all these things are highly conducive to the production of that first substratum of philosophic thinking, a Socratic attitude of supreme ignorance, a pure Cartesian frame of universal doubt.

Then again there is the marvellous exuberance and novelty of the fauna and flora. And this once more has something better for us all than mere specialist interest. Sugar and ginger grow for all alike. For we must remember that not only do the Tropics represent the vastly greater portion of the world's past: they also represent the vastly greater portion of the world's present. By far the larger part of the land surface of the earth is tropical or subtropical; the temperate and arctic regions make up but a minor and unimportant fraction of the soil of our planet. And if we include the sea as well, this truth becomes even more strikingly evident; the Tropics are even now the rule of life; the colder regions are but an abnormal and out-lying eccentricity of nature. Yet it is from this starved and dwarfed and impoverished northern area that most of us have formed our views of life, to the total exclusion of the wider, richer, more varied world that calls for our admiration in tropical latitudes.

But above all in educational importance I rank the advantage of seeing human nature in its primitive surroundings, far from the squalid and chilly influences of the tail-end of the Glacial Epoch. I admit at once that cold has done much, exceeding much, for human development—has been the mother of civilisation in somewhat the same sense that necessity has been the mother of invention. To it, no doubt, we owe to a great extent, in varying stages, clothing, the house, fire, the steam-engine. Yet none the less is it true that the first levels of society must needs have been passed under essentially tropical conditions, and that nascent civilisation spread but slowly northward, from Egypt and Asia, through Greece and Italy, to the cloudy regions where its chief centres are at present domiciled under canopies of coal smoke. And even to-day the sight of the Tropics, green and luxuriant, brings us into touch at once with earlier ideas and habits of the race—makes us more able not only to understand, but also to sympathise with, our ancient ancestor of the naked-and-not-ashamed era of culture

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE evils of purchase may have been great, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but those of the competition system seem even to be greater. Money still has a purchasing power; the sons of the wealthy have still the advantage, and must enjoy even greater privileges if "army classes" are to be established at public schools, for it has to be remembered that a public school education is a luxury beyond the reach of those with large families and limited incomes. We always defended purchase to a certain extent, though admitting its many drawbacks. And that our defence of the condemned regulations from the standpoint of the practical was fully justified, the report before us shows beyond doubt. The Government, in abolishing purchase, lost a splendid opportunity of creating a system of promotion which would have been the admiration even of the Germans, who, bad as the old system was, maintained persistently that it was the institution of our army which they would have liked to copy beyond all things and the one we ought to have done our utmost to remodel and save. The German saw in "purchase" three redeeming features:—viz. (1) that it could have been made to save the taxpayer's pocket; (2) that it could have produced a keen body of officers; and (3) that it might have been so altered as to have benefited the poor man at the expense of the rich. Carried away, as we too frequently are, by sentiment, we swept the system away in its entirety. It is not particularly gratifying to read now the Civil Service Commissioners' half-hearted defence of open competition.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that there is a feeling of great satisfaction among the Admiralty authorities with the results of the work done by the Intelligence Department during the naval manœuvres. During the manœuvres Admiral Tryon was supplied with a constant flow of information from Whitehall. Day and night officers and clerks were in attendance at the Admiralty to receive telegrams from signal stations and from other sources all round the coast, sitt the information, and send on only the important part. This was entirely new work. Nothing of the kind was attempted last year, and it has given Admiral Tryon, as Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet, an enormously superior position to that occupied by Admiral Baird last year. There still remains a good deal to be done in instructing signalmen and coastguardsmen in the modern means of rapid communication with ships at sea; but so far as the machinery for dealing with their work is concerned, it is believed to be nearly perfect.

In the present day it would seem that no one is anybody unless he has a uniform of sorts. During a short promenade down the Strand one meets admirals of the fleet, real live generals, and all sorts of military swells who are busily engaged doing nothing at the doors of restaurants and picture galleries. The absurdity is growing, and ought to be put a stop to. Seriously speaking, it is a fact that it is a growing custom to dress up servants in liveries which have among their adornments certain badges appertaining to Her Majesty's uniform. This should not be allowed. If any gentleman wants a handsome uniform he should try and get taken on as porter at the Grand Hotel.

The network of railways by which India is now covered, says the *Broad Arrow*, constitutes an important integral element of its protection. These railways are now well within touch of the frontier, so that reinforcements may be hurried up to the front from the great divisional bases at a rate which only those officers who took part in the laborious marches of the Mutiny can adequately understand and appreciate. If in 1856-7 there had been railways in India, such as we now possess connecting Cawnpore and Lucknow and Delhi, there would have been no Mutiny.

The week before the mail left operations were carried out at Aldershot in illustration of savage warfare. In accordance with orders issued, a laager had been formed on the Queen's Parade on August 30, and the force forming the laager was ordered to march off to the westward as in the presence of a savage enemy. To represent the letter the 16th Lancers and 14th Hussars were directed to regulate their pace to a slow trot, as equivalent to Zulus moving at their customary semi-run and to use their carbines as possessing no greater range of fire than 300 yards. Gen. Walker broke up his laager at half past nine, and got out upon the broad and sandy expanse beyond Rushmoor. He had no sooner got his eighty-six wagons inside the great moving square formed by the Suffolk, Bedford, Somerset, and Liverpool Battalions than the two cavalry corps, acting as nearly as possible like Zulu impis began a series of attacks. These were always beaten off by the fire of the Infantry and sometimes of the four accompanying field guns. Whether standing fairly to their front or marching the troops were always well in hand, though in a shape so difficult to preserve, and it was very noticeable that despite the heavy fire constantly going on all round the large number of horses in the centre were under control. Sir Evelyn Wood acted as chief umpire, and a large number of spectators witnessed the proceedings. Sir Evelyn Wood, in making his report, states that if all the prescribed arrangements had been carried out the enemy would have been repulsed with great loss. Taking into consideration that this was the first occasion on which a tactical exercise of this nature has been undertaken, the conduct of the defence, he says, was very satisfactory.

On the fixed establishment of general officers a vacancy will be made by the retirement on the 20th inst. of Maj.-Gen. T. Nicholl, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. He has been seven years unemployed since he gave up the command of the Ordnance Foundry at Cossipore. His retirement should give promotion to Col. J. C. Tayler, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, late Director of Military Education in India.

The commands of two regiments fall vacant in September, viz.:—The 2nd East Yorkshire, vice Col. A. E Smyth, on Sept. 6; the 20th Hussars, vice Col B W Blake, on Sept 9. Two lieutenant-colonels, Royal Engineers, have to retire upon half-pay—Cols W Salmond on Sept. 8 and R H Vetch on Sept. 14.

At the field firing at Aldershot on August 27 an incident occurred which might have been productive of very unpleasant consequences. Some forty or fifty yards in front of a group of officers, which included Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Wantage, General H Brackenbury, and others, a machine-gun limbered up for a further advance. The gun had not been unloaded, one cartridge exploded and the bullet buried itself in the ground a couple of feet from the Adjutant-General.

The *Army List* disposes of the question of the rank of the Volunteer Brigadiers. A list is now given of the retired Regular officers holding commands. The Army rank of those who are Hon. Lt-Generals is stated to be that of Major-Generals. The Colonels are Colonels only, not Brigadier-Generals.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular again calling attention to the necessity of officers commanding regiments making a very careful inspection of soldiers' rations before they are issued, in order to insure that the food supplied by contractors is of the proper quality.

Colonel Tomline has left his large fortune to his kinsman, Captain Preytman, eldest son of Canon Pretyman, who is in the Artillery, and who is probably as much surprised as any one at his good fortune; for though possibly both the large Suffolk and Lincolnshire estates have suffered a good deal in late years, they were not highly rented, so the reductions have been small. Colonel Tomline was curiously secretive about all his arrangement, and no one had the slightest idea how his fortune would be left or that he wished to be cremated.

Colonel Tomline was the descendant of one of those prelates of the Church of England, now extinct, who made their fortunes out of it. The accident of his grandfather, Dr. Pretyman, having been tutor at Cambridge to Mr. Pitt gave him the early and rapid promotion which made him the possessor of a great number of very rich offices belonging to the Church. He was made Dean of St. Paul's, Bishop of Lincoln, and was afterwards promoted to the second most valuable piece of ecclesiastical patronage, the Bishopric of Winchester. He held several minor offices of no responsibility, but large pay, and ended a very prosperous life by having large estates in Lincolnshire left to him by a Mr. Tomline, who was no relation. The late Colonel Tomline and his brother William, who married a daughter of Lord Gage's, were his only grandsons, and have neither of them left any family.

Colonel Brabazon's appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Francis Grenfell's promotion, will not interfere with his position in the 10th Hussars, in which regiment he is expected to obtain his majority by the promotion of Colonel Gough. Colonel Brabazon was originally in the Grenadier Guards, but left the service as a captain by sale of his commission. On the outbreak of the Ashanti War he offered himself as a volunteer, and it was in recognition of his services in that campaign that he was brought into the 10th Hussars as a subaltern in 1874.

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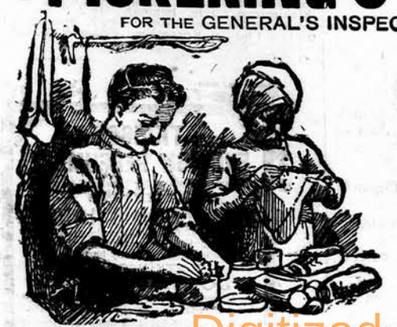

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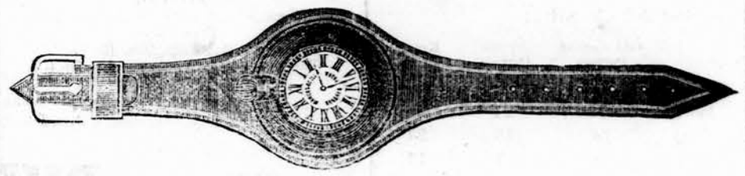

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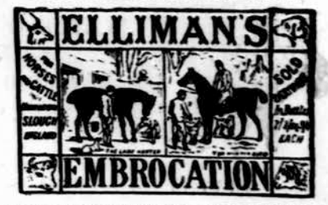

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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F. H. BOWDEN.

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And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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